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American Spirit

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

MAY/JUNE 2017

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THE PENNY
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North Carolina DAR's
Memorial Forest

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IN THE
COLONIAL ERA

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THE BELL
The New York
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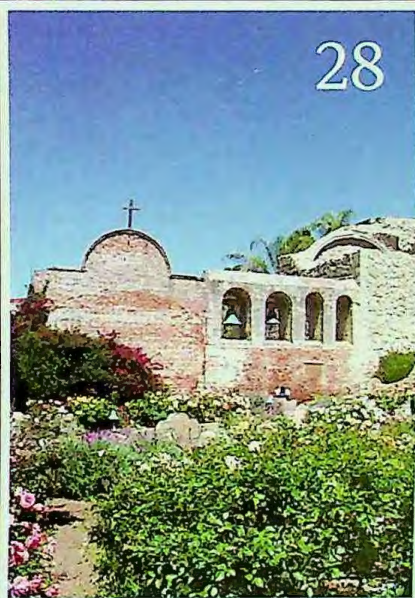
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About the cover:
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FLICKR



TODAY'S DAUGHTERS

Barbara Bentzin, a commercial airline pilot for more than 30 years, enjoys helping people find missing links in their family history.

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President General
Ann Turner Dillon

DAR Magazine National Chair
Jennifer S. Minus

Editor in Chief
Denise Doring VanBuren
magazineeditor@dar.org

NSDAR Printing and Publications Director
Edith Rianzares

Publications Coordinator
Elizabeth Partridge

Subscriptions Coordinator
Aaron Evans

Managing Editor Jamie Roberts
Art Director Kerri Foster
Senior Designer Lynne Coleman
Administrative Assistants Taylor Mills, Natalie Willis
Contributing Editors Lena Anthony

Megan Hamby
Bill Hudgins
Samantha Johnson
Marc Leepson
James G. Lewis, Ph.D.
Daniel S. Marrone, Ph.D.
Sharon McDonnell
Emily McMackin
Courtney Peter
Steve Sullivan
(615) 690-3427
AmericanSpiritAds@
Hammock.com

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From the President General

After Thomas Jefferson's death, his Monticello estate passed through several owners and became the source of some drama. In 1916, DAR leaders testified before Congress that the National Society would be willing to take over ownership were the home ever to be sold to the government. This never came to pass, but DAR remained an advocate for its preservation and accessibility to the public.

Conservation has also been a vital part of the DAR's efforts through the years. By our Golden Jubilee in 1941, chapters from more than 30 states participated in the Civilian Conservation Corps' Penny Pine initiative by planting forests across the country. North Carolina was one state that dedicated a memorial forest for DAR's



50th anniversary. We explore the rediscovery of that pine-covered land still thriving in the Pisgah National Forest.

In honor of the New York Stock Exchange's 225th anniversary, we spotlight the story behind its origin on May 17, 1792, in response to rampant and ruinous speculation in government bonds during the early days of the Republic. The name of one of these successful Colonial investors is familiar to all: Abigail Adams.

We also take a closer look at Saugus Iron Works in Massachusetts, which produced wrought iron and cast iron from 1646 to about 1670, using the most advanced iron-making technology in early Colonial times. Former workers moved elsewhere in Colonial America and established other iron-producing centers, which proved critical to the development of industry in the new nation.

Many of us have a hard time saying no to chocolate—the same is true for our ancestors. When the first European settlers made their way to the Colonies, they brought a love for chocolate. In 1700s-era newspapers, chocolate is mentioned quite often—early advertisements boast of having the “best chocolate” in the area.

Father Junípero Serra, a Franciscan priest, left Spain for Mexico and ultimately Alta California, where the string of missions he founded traces the northward path of Spanish Colonial expansion. We explore Serra's long journey to establish the California missions as well as his complicated legacy.

For the first time, we highlight a New Mexico-based Historic Home: Martinez Hacienda in Taos, N.M. Built in 1804, the fortress-like hacienda became an important trade center for the northern boundary of the Spanish Empire.

Commodore Joshua Barney's heroism in the Revolutionary War and War of 1812 is largely known because he left behind numerous naval logs, notes and diaries. Barney's daughter-in-law, Mary Chase Barney, edited these writings and helped preserve his memory, which we uncover in this issue's Our Patriots department.

A centuries-old haven for hospitality and history, Stockbridge, Mass., is known for being the home of Norman Rockwell, but the town also houses one of the nation's oldest continuously operated inns. Its location in the Berkshires inspired some of America's greatest writers and artists, making it a lovely destination for a Spirited Adventure.

Ann Turner Dillon





Left to right: Slipper socks, a neck stock and one of Jefferson's stockings. The other stocking is currently on display in the Yochim Gallery at DAR National Headquarters.

Stocking Stuffers

Thomas Jefferson is a towering figure in our nation's history, but the DAR Museum owns several of his objects that reflect the private man. His great-nieces, Olivia and Margaret Taylor, donated these mementos in 1977.

A pair of cotton stockings, machine-knitted with ombre blue and white yarn, has a partial stamp from an English manufacturer. This means they probably date after the end of the War of 1812 and its accompanying trade embargoes, when the United States could import things from England again. A finely pleated linen neck stock—a precursor to the cravat

and necktie—is hard to date as Jefferson is known to have worn stocks long after most men of the period had switched to cravats.

The pair of slipper socks probably alleviated Jefferson's frequent complaint that he suffered from the cold. "I have no doubt but that cold is the source of more sufferance to all animal nature than hunger, thirst, sickness & all the other pains of life & of death itself put together," he wrote in a letter in 1801.

All of these garments bear a cross-stitched inventory number and the initials "T I" for Thomas Jefferson (I and J being orthographically the same at the time), confirming Jefferson as the wearer of these items. 🌿



Expanding Horizons

Wyoming Daughter pilots state-of-the-art commercial aircraft

Barbara Bentzin is not only a world traveler, but she also facilitates that travel for thousands of others every year.

As a commercial airline pilot for three decades on many different types of aircraft, Ms. Bentzin's job has taken her to almost every continent.

Today she serves as one of four pilots on a Boeing 787 that flies from Los Angeles to Melbourne, Australia. She makes the 15-hour flight to Australia three times a month. Before her Los Angeles-Melbourne stint, she was based out of Newark, N.J., where she routinely flew passengers to destinations all over Europe. (Rome was her favorite.) Prior to that, she was based in Guam, flying to locations all over Asia.

To an outsider, her job sounds incredibly exciting, but Ms. Bentzin demurs at that characterization.

"The job is not exciting," said the member of Fort Caspar DAR Chapter, Casper, Wyo. "But we also don't want it to be exciting or dramatic. It's a lot less hands-on flying and more about being a good systems manager."

Before she flew the 787, she completed more than a month of intense

training, which included computer-based training, small-group instruction and simulator training.

"Our simulator training is so realistic that it's exactly what you'd experience in the airplane," she said. "A lot of people don't realize that the first time we fly a new aircraft is with passengers."

Her journey to aviation began right before college when a career counselor suggested she look into becoming a pilot. She initially balked at the idea, but after taking a community introduction to flying course, she was hooked. To offset the expense of flight training, Ms. Bentzin moonlighted as a flight instructor to help make ends meet.

"You can aim for the stars and get there," she said. "That's what I try to convey to young people today. They can set lofty goals and achieve them."

In addition to her regular job, Ms. Bentzin volunteers with her husband, Bob, in the Civil Air Patrol, the United States Air Force Auxiliary. He serves as an aerospace education officer. She flies a single-engine airplane on various missions, from search and rescue to aerial assessments of natural disaster areas. She also helps with educational

outreach—in particular, getting more young women interested in aviation.

Only about 5 percent of U.S. pilots are women, and the percentage of women applying for pilot's licenses since 1980 has remained relatively flat.

"Like many of the STEM [science, technology, engineering and mathematics] jobs out there, there are reasons we don't have more women involved," she said. "While girls are very good at math when they're younger, they generally don't get that encouragement to continue once they get older. But I'm seeing that change more and more."

When she's not flying for work, she's probably flying for fun. Ms. Bentzin and her husband love to travel, taking an average of four major vacations a year. In fact, they met on a scuba diving trip in Belize.

She also gives much of her spare time to the DAR, which she joined four years ago after years of assuming she wasn't eligible. A neighbor helped her with the application, and in the process, Ms. Bentzin said she "got sucked into genealogy."

Today, she serves as registrar for her chapter and enjoys helping others find the missing links in their family history. But her favorite work is with her chapter's special projects, which have included sending care packages to deployed men, women and K-9s, as well as helping local veterans' and women's organizations.

A motorcycle enthusiast, Ms. Bentzin is also involved in Patriot Guard Riders, which attends the funeral or memorial services of fallen military heroes, first responders and honorably discharged veterans to show respect as well as shield the service from protesters. The group also provides flag lines at welcome home ceremonies and deployment send-offs.

"It has been a really rewarding experience," she said. "It's an honor to be there for these men and women." 🌿

whatnot



The Language of Flowers

IF YOU RECEIVE a bouquet of flowers, chances are you would thank the sender, place them in a vase to decorate your home, and not think too much about the individual flowers making up the array. But if you received flowers as a gift in 1850, your first step probably would have been to find your floral dictionary and learn the secret meaning of the arrangement.

"Flowers were a form of communication," said Carol Caggiano, who has been a florist and floral instructor in Fredericksburg, Va., for 45 years. "The types of flowers—and even their colors—held a special meaning. It wasn't just the flowers, either, but also the way they were presented. Were they tied together with a ribbon? Was the ribbon tied to the left or to the right? Everything held meaning, and it all represented something."

For those living in the Victorian Era, learning the symbolism of flowers was a popular pastime, and many people collected and studied books about their meanings. *Le Langage des Fleurs*, written in 1819 by Charlotte de La Tour, was likely the first western dictionary on the topic.

More floral dictionaries sprouted up, with a similar list of contents, explains novelist Vanessa Diffenbaugh in a foreword to Mandy Kirkby's *A Victorian Flower Dictionary* (Ballentine Books, 2011). Those contents included "an alphabetical list of flowers with their symbolic meanings, explanations as to how certain flowers obtained their meanings—usually from Classical mythology, folklore, medieval and Arthurian-type legends—flower poetry, examples

of bouquet combinations and the messages they convey, and more often than not something called the Floral Oracle, a description of various fortune-telling games using flowers," Diffenbaugh writes. "Luxurious bindings, unusual sizes and beautiful illustrations made each floral dictionary unique."

So what did certain flowers mean to the Victorians? According to Frederic Shoberi, the author of *The Language of Flowers: With Illustrative Poetry* (Lea & Blanchard, 1839), a daisy was considered "the flower of innocence, the flower of the newborn." Tulips, however, were "employed as the emblem by which a lover makes a declaration of love," Shoberi writes.

While some flowers, such as red roses and daisies, maintain their Victorian meanings today, others have changed with the times. The daffodil, for example, is typically synonymous with spring and rebirth. In the Victorian Era, however, daffodils—or narcissus as they were commonly called—meant self-love, Shoberi writes. Other floral dictionaries, however, considered daffodils to be more similar to lilies, which meant majesty and were often associated with biblical stories. •

The Meanings of Flowers Today



Red Roses
Romance, passionate affection

Pink Tulips
Happiness, confidence



Daisies
Innocence, purity, new beginnings

Daffodils
Rebirth and new beginnings; synonymous with spring



Peonies
Riches, honor, prosperity



Purple Iris
Royalty and wisdom





Camp Matters

Every summer, camps around the United States help children develop a sense of independence and self-confidence as they set out on new adventures, learn new skills and hobbies, improve their social skills and experience the outdoors. Here are a few unique camps for parents and grandparents to consider for their children:

Camp Corral: Attendees are children of military service members, and 75 percent are children of injured, wounded or fallen service members. This summer camp gives kids ages 8–15 the opportunity to bond with others in similar family situations. Activities include archery, canoeing, swimming, fishing, arts and crafts, rope courses and horseback riding. Headquartered in Raleigh, N.C., Camp Corral works with camps in 19 states to host each weeklong session, and a military and family life counselor is always on-site. Camp Corral, completely funded by donations, sponsors and grants,

is 100 percent free for campers. For more information, visit www.campcorral.org.

American Wanderer: Campers ages 11–17 pile into rolling cabins—RVs complete with air conditioning, heat, bathrooms, bunk beds and a small kitchen—to explore eight National Parks in a two-week session. Kids can watch the sunrise over the Grand Canyon and see wild buffalo in their natural habitat. American Wanderer offers four different two-week camp sessions that explore more than 34 parks in Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, South Dakota, Utah and Wyoming. Guides are trained in first aid, CPR and water safety. Learn more at www.americanwanderer.com.

Space Camp: This weeklong sleepaway camp in Huntsville, Ala., teaches children from fourth grade to high school about astronaut training, space exploration and NASA. Some campers may even get to meet a real astronaut. Visit www.spacecamp.com.

Indian Youth of America Camps: For more than 40 years, American Indian youth ages 10–14 have participated in Indian Youth of America summer camps in Arizona and South Dakota. Campers experience a variety of cultural, educational and recreational activities, and special guests come to share stories, dances and cultural traditions. In addition to workshops, campers can play volleyball, go paddleboating or canoeing, swim, hike, learn archery, and create arts and crafts projects. Discover more at www.indianyouthofamerica.org.



Discover the meaning behind some of the DAR chapters' interesting names.

Vivian Torkelson organized the **Milk River Chapter**, Glasgow, Mont., on September 15, 1956. The chapter takes its name from the Milk River, which flows through the town. The river's distinct coloring is caused from fine-grained sediments resulting from the erosion of rocks along the river's basin in southern Alberta, Canada. Captain Meriwether Lewis named the river during the Lewis and Clark Expedition: "The water of this river possesses a peculiar whiteness, being about the colour of a cup of tea with the admixture of a tablespoonfull of milk. from the colour of its water we called it Milk river," he wrote. Glasgow owes its existence to the Milk River Project, one of the U.S. Department of the Interior's Bureau of Reclamation efforts. This particular project furnishes water for the irrigation of 121,000 acres of land. This chapter covers nine counties, and some members travel more than 175 miles to attend meetings.

Josiah Edson Chapter, Northfield, Mo., organized July 15, 1905, was named for the great-grandfather of the chapter's first Regent, Martha A. Edson Bronson. Josiah Edson served in

the American Revolution, enlisting at Stafford, Conn., on June 26, 1777, at the age of 19. He was made corporal on February 1, 1778, and sergeant on January 9, 1779. On January 25, 1780, his term of enlistment expired, and he was honorably discharged.

Edson would later be elected colonel of the local militia regiment. Colonel Edson would also take an active part in the affairs of Vermont. He was High Sheriff of Orange County from 1797 until 1802.

On July 17, 1915, **Sally De Forest Chapter**, Norwalk, Ohio, was organized. Deciding the chapter's name wasn't a challenge: Nine of the women present were direct descendants of Sally De Forest Benedict. In 1817, Sally and Platt Benedict left their Danbury, Conn., home to settle in the Ohio wilderness. The Benedicts and their five children, ranging in age from 6 to 20, traveled in a caravan across the frontier. Sally had dug up English ivy from her Connecticut homestead and carried it safely to their new log cabin home in the future town of Norwalk, Ohio. Shoots of this ivy were later planted around their beloved St. Paul Episcopal Church, and at the homes of family and friends. Some of this ivy still thrives today as Norwalk prepares to celebrate its sesquicentennial birthday this year.



Colonial Businesswoman's Gown Gets Second Life With DAR Grant

Projects Grant in collaboration with matching funds raised by the chapter and the Charleston Museum. The grant allowed the museum to stabilize and repair the fragile gown, which showed significant wear and tear. Some of the fabric had to be replaced, seams reinforced and the hem repaired. The damaged sections were overlaid with "stable text," dyed fabric to match the centuries-old shade, and steam and carefully placed stones were used to release the creases in the delicate silk.

THE CHARLESTON MUSEUM recently completed the restoration and preservation of a rare gown worn by Eliza Lucas Pinckney. Pinckney developed indigo as one of South Carolina's most important cash crops, changing agriculture in her area. Pinckney was also mother to two Patriots: Charles Cotesworth Pinckney was a signer of the U.S. Constitution, and another son, Thomas Pinckney, served as minister to Spain. (Read more about Pinckney in the January/February 2008 issue of *American Spirit*, available at http://services.dar.org/members/magazine_archive/.)

No portrait of Pinckney is known to exist, but her gown is a tangible representation of a significant early American businesswoman. The fragile sack-back gown, or *robe à la française*, made of "bricked" salmon-colored silk fabric in a damask-like pattern is a rare example of an 18th-century southern Colonial dress.

This historic preservation project, sponsored by the Eliza Lucas Pinckney DAR Chapter, Charleston, S.C., was funded through a NSDAR Special

Previous darned repairs were removed by clipping the stitches and gently pulling them out with tweezers. The dyed fabrics were inserted between the linen fabric and the weak silk fragments of the bodice making the conservation techniques essentially invisible. The areas of damage are reinforced with imperceptible overlays and stitching, leaving the dress as close to its original look as possible. The goal of conservation is not to make the dress look new, but to make it strong enough to be put on display for short periods



Top: Carefully placed weights and plexiglass bars were used to release creases in the delicate silk.

Bottom: The completed bodice treatment

of time. The dress will be an invaluable resource for future scholars and researchers.

"This is a wonderful piece of Americana, and its preservation is a tribute to women, such as Eliza, who have played a crucial role in Lowcountry history," said Carl Borick, director of the Charleston Museum. •

The NSDAR Special Projects Grants program invites public charity 501(c)(3) organizations to apply for matching fund grants to support local projects related to historic preservation, education and patriotism. For more information on applying for a Special Projects Grant from DAR, visit www.dar.org/grants.

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Investing in At-Risk Kids Pays Dividends for All



Volunteers who give their time and energy to local classrooms, schools and educational nonprofits can make a huge difference by providing a positive role model for children living in difficult circumstances in their neighborhoods or homes. At-risk students, no matter their age, need help developing the skills and confidence to become responsible and productive citizens.

Molly Carpenter, Regent of the Ruth Brewster DAR Chapter, Washington, D.C., has volunteered with Horton's Kids, a community-based nonprofit in Washington, D.C., since 2013. The organization empowers at-risk children and prepares them for college and careers.

The children in Horton's Kids live in a geographically isolated neighborhood with one of the highest crime rates in Washington, D.C. Only 19 percent of the adults in this neighborhood have high school diplomas. Tutors and mentors who invest time in these kids' lives have seen amazing results: The graduation rate for Horton's Kids is nearly twice the neighborhood average.

Horton's Kids pairs an adult tutor with the same child weekly and yearly if both the child and tutor think the relationship is a good fit. Ms. Carpenter has tutored fifth grader James since he was in the second grade. She meets him every Monday evening to help with his homework and advance his reading level. Although James reads only at a second grade level, Ms. Carpenter noted this is a vast improvement since he began



James goofs off with his Horton's Kids tutor, Molly Carpenter.

the program. Only 15 percent of the children from James' neighborhood read at their grade level.

"Some days James is very eager and motivated, and other days it is a struggle," she admitted, "but patience goes a long way and the relationship that we have built over the years allows us to get through the bad days. The changes I have seen with him over the last four years are incredible and the opportunity to be a positive influence on his life has enhanced my own life substantially," she said.

As James has gotten older, he has grown to trust and respect Ms. Carpenter and understands that she's there to help him. She believes that every child is one caring adult away from being a success story.

Ms. Carpenter has planned a service component for each chapter meeting this year, including a drive to collect toiletry items for Horton's Kids. "Community service is a passion of mine, and I hope to use my position to get other members actively engaged," she said. •

The Spirit of '45 Join the Photo Project to Honor The World War II Generation

More than 16 million U.S. men and women answered the call to defend freedom in World War II. Honoring the members of that generation has long been a passion for Oregon Daughter Gail Elliott Downs, recipient of the 2016 Mary Smith Lockwood Founders Medal for Education. Ms. Downs, past Regent of Yaquina DAR Chapter, Lincoln City, Ore., serves as the Educational Director of the

Oregon Spirit of '45 Board. The organization supports the National Spirit of '45 initiative by gathering and displaying photos of World War II service members.

Posters of World War II veterans are carried in Memorial Day and Veterans Day parades across the nation. The faces of those who served inspire all future generations, reminding us of their sacrifice.

Becky Snyder Davis, resident of Aumsville, Ore., submitted photos of her father and six uncles so that posters could be made of each relative. Later, she also submitted photos of two lifelong family friends who served during World War II.

"Because of our family's service, we are very mindful and appreciative of the sacrifices of those who protect our country. It is vitally important to

Continued on next page



Honoring the Courageous Oneidas

Thank you for your article in the November/December 2016 issue remembering the role of the Oneida Nation in the American Revolution.

Oneida Chief Skenandoah is the namesake of the Skenandoah DAR Chapter. In addition to participating in the battle of Oriskany, the Oneidas saved many lives by warning their neighbors of British invasions. They also delivered 700 bushels of corn to the starving troops at Valley Forge.

The Oneida people are known as "The People of the Standing Stone." In 1912, the Skenandoah Chapter erected a "standing stone," the Skenandoah Boulder, in honor of the chief.

Each year in August, the Battle of Oriskany is remembered in a ceremony at the Oriskany Battlefield, which is maintained by the National Park Service



at Fort Stanwix National Monument. Our chapter participates by laying a wreath at the appropriate time.

The stories of these loyal and courageous people should be told.

Irene A. Soborowski, Regent
Skenandoah DAR Chapter,
Oneida Castle, N.Y.

Not So Fast, American Spirit ...

In the November/December 2016 article about the Oneida Nation and the Battle of Oriskany, the author stated that "Herkimer was killed, and most of his militia were killed or wounded."

Though he was wounded in his leg at the Battle of Oriskany, General Nicolas Herkimer actually died at home 10 days later.

Marcia J. Armstrong
Henderson-General Nicholas Herkimer
DAR Chapter, Jordanville, N.Y.

Praise From a New Subscriber

I was very impressed with my very first issue of *American Spirit* magazine, which I received after being inducted into the DAR in January 2016. I've also enjoyed all of the issues that have followed! I like that the magazine focuses on all types of American history, such as slavery, various heroes and heroines, forgotten history, etc. I even gifted a cousin with a subscription, and she has renewed her subscription on her own! Keep up the good work!

Sue Williams
Toll Gate Creek DAR Chapter,
Aurora, Colo.

Send letters to the editor to americanspirit@dar.org.

Continued from previous page

me that my ancestors' service never be forgotten," Ms. Davis said.

"This project has brought families closer," Ms. Downs said. "Grandparents are sharing their memories with children and grandchildren. Often, the quest for pictures results in finding other objects of a bygone era: a ration book, a military patch, a blue or gold star banner. These mementos become the starting point for meaningful dialogue. Sisters, brothers and cousins are reconnecting across the country as they search attics and basements for those long-forgotten photo albums. Such hands-on pursuits become 'hearts-on' discoveries of significant personal and historical value for families."

The Oregon Spirit of '45 has benefited from the assistance of Yaquina Chapter



OSSDAR Honorary State Regent Cynthia Parnell (left) and Kristin Lowe-Bartell (right) recognized Gail Elliott Downs for her four-year World War II history project by awarding her the 2016 Mary Smith Lockwood Founders Medal for Education.

members and other Oregon Daughters who have helped local citizens upload their World War II photographs, raised funds for posters, spoken to civic groups, coordinated events at Memorial Day services, participated in Spirit of '45 Day

ceremonies and marched with Junior ROTC Cadets in Veterans Day parades.

The goal of the National Spirit of '45 initiative is to create a giant Wall of Honor to be displayed on the National Mall in Washington, D.C., from August 2020–September 2020 to commemorate the 75th anniversary of the end of World War II. The display will then be taken on a 50-state tour and shown each year in the U.S. Capitol on Spirit of '45 Day, the second Sunday in August.

To contribute a World War II 1940s military photo from any state or branch of service, visit <http://OrSpiritOf45.org/Photo>. After you submit your photo and veteran data for the Wall of Honor, your hero will be added to the state archives and sent to the National Spirit of '45 Wall of Honor. •



Seasons *of* Stockbridge

| By Emily McMackin |

*This centuries-old Berkshires gem
is a haven for hospitality and history*

Tucked inside the Berkshire Hills in the southwest corner of Massachusetts is a town you have probably seen before, though you may have never visited. In winter, the lights and life inside its Main Street shops glow against its snowy streetscape nestled in the hills, painting a picture of the quintessential white Christmas, first captured for the world

to see by its best-known resident, the renowned 20th-century illustrator Norman Rockwell. He resided in Stockbridge for the last 25 years of his life and immortalized many of its faces in his illustrations. Rockwell called the town “the best of America.”

In warmer weather, this city of less than 2,000 welcomes thousands of tourists who come to explore Rockwell

art, Gilded Age mansions and sweeping mountain views. For more than two centuries, the Red Lion Inn has been at the center of the activity. Though it has had many names and owners, the Red Lion Inn has operated continuously since 1773. Five presidents have stayed there, along with leading authors, industrialists, politicians, movie stars and musicians. From antique teapots lining its transoms to plush rockers and the fire roaring in the hearth, the lobby is full of early American conversation pieces and captures the conviviality that has kept the inn vibrant for more than 200 years.

“It’s a gathering place—a place where people who cared about each other showed up,” said Anne Flaherty MacArthur, a Connecticut native who has spent Christmas holidays in Stockbridge and at the Red Lion Inn with her family for the last three decades. “So

many families have come here before ours. You feel like you belong. Everyone feels that, whether it is their first or 30th time to visit."

From a Mission Town to a Stagecoach Stop

Missionaries were the first to visit Stockbridge. In 1734, the Reverend John Sergeant, a Puritan minister from Newark, N.J., arrived in the area to set up a mission for the Mahican American Indian tribe. Bands of the tribe lived miles apart until Sergeant, exhausted from traveling between them, suggested they unite in a central location. In 1736, the Massachusetts General Assembly granted the tribe a township in Stockbridge (then called "Indian Town"), with the hope of securing their allegiance in growing frontier clashes with the French.

Sergeant built one of the first homes in the village and established a school to educate Mahican children. Incorporated on June 22, 1739, the village was named Stockbridge after a town of the same name in the Hampshire region of England. Though the British families who settled there lived separately from the tribe, the town government was integrated, with both groups sharing power and working closely together. The tribe adopted farming techniques from their neighbor to harvest bumper crops, and some colonists even provided funds to back these agricultural experiments.

Sergeant was a fierce defender of the rights of the Mahicans until his death in 1749. Succeeding him in the post was famed revivalist preacher and theologian Jonathan Edwards, already known throughout New England for his fiery sermons and leadership in the first Great Awakening movement. Arriving in Stockbridge in 1751, Edwards preached to the tribe through an interpreter and carried on Sergeant's legacy of defending the Mahicans against speculators who sought to take their land.

Stockbridge grew steadily in the years before the Revolution. An early road

from Boston to Albany cut through the center of town, and local merchant Silas Bingham and his wife, Anna, decided to take advantage of the traffic, opening a general store in 1773 along what is now Main Street. The venture soon grew to include a tavern and an inn that became a popular stop for stagecoaches. Weary travelers and townspeople alike would gather there to unwind, socialize and discuss issues of the day, which soon began to include talk of rebellion against oppressive British rule.

Catching the Revolutionary Spirit

Taverns of the era often chose distinctive signs to identify themselves, and the Binghams established theirs under the crest of a red lion waving a green tail. According to local lore, the red lion symbolized the British Crown, but the green tail indicated sympathy for the growing cause of independence. In July 1774, an angry crowd of Patriots from surrounding towns gathered at the tavern to pass resolutions protesting the harsh Intolerable Acts enacted by the British to punish Massachusetts



Clockwise from left: The chimes of the Children's Chime Tower are rung at 5:30 every evening between "apple blossom time and the first frost on the pumpkin." • The Bidwell House Museum features heritage gardens demonstrating Colonial-era plants and techniques. • Originally located on Stockbridge's Prospect Hill, Mission House was disassembled, moved and restored between 1926 and 1930 at its present location on Main Street.



colonists for participating in the Boston Tea Party and other protests. The group also pledged to boycott British goods. With the start of the Revolutionary War, Stockbridge became a crossroads for expeditions of soldiers headed to their next battle and the supply wagons following them. General Ethan Allen's Green Mountain Boys stopped by the inn to purchase goods such as tobacco and jackknives on their way to capture Fort Ticonderoga in May 1775.

Even after the war, the Red Lion Inn continued to serve as a gathering place for those living in the remote Berkshires community. When Silas Bingham died in 1781, Anna, called the "Widow Bingham" by locals, kept the enterprise going and was credited with being the first businesswoman in the county.

In 1786, the Red Lion Inn became a meeting spot for disgruntled farmers who joined a group of armed rebels led by Revolutionary War veteran Daniel Shays to retaliate against high taxes and stringent economic practices of the new republic. The men launched protests to block courts from foreclosing on family farms and imprisoning debtors for tax delinquency.

In a final uprising, rebels raided homes in Stockbridge and holed up at the inn before they were defeated in a bloody shootout the next day while fleeing the area.

In 1807, Anna Bingham sold the inn to store owner Silas Pepoon, who continued to draw patrons. Stockbridge was mostly populated by farmers in those days, with a few small factories in nearby towns and a semi-private academy that educated local children. By that time, the Mahicans, once an integral part of the community, had seen much of their land whittled away. Despite the aid they provided to the Patriots during the Revolution, they



Clockwise from top: The Mount, Edith Wharton's estate in Lenox • Naumkeag, the summer estate of New York City lawyer Joseph Hodges Choate, completed in 1886 • Chesterwood, the summer estate of Lincoln Memorial sculptor Daniel Chester French

were forced to relocate west—first to New York and later to Wisconsin.

Stockbridge was home to revolutionary figures such as former slave Elizabeth Freeman, who convinced local lawyer Theodore Sedgwick to help her sue for her freedom based on statements in the new state constitution proclaiming freedom and equality for all. She won the case, which later served as a precedent to another case before the state Supreme Court that ended slavery in Massachusetts. Freeman spent her later years working as a free woman in the Sedgwick household, which also employed Agrippa Hull, a free black Revolutionary War veteran who used his earnings to become the largest black landowner in town.

A Resort Town Is Born

With the construction of the Housatonic Railroad in 1842 and its extension to nearby Pittsfield in 1850, well-to-do families looking to escape the hustle and bustle and heat of Manhattan, Boston and other Northeast cities began flocking to the mild climate and bucolic beauty of the Berkshires. Visitors preferred the lush, sparsely populated region to overcrowded summer escapes such as Newport, R.I. Some even purchased land to build cottages in Stockbridge and neighboring Lenox.

The area also inspired many influential writers and artists. Prolific early

American novelist Catharine Sedgwick, daughter of Theodore Sedgwick, grew up in Stockbridge. Best known for her 1827 novel *Hope Leslie*, she drew much of her material from characters and scenes in the Berkshires. Herman Melville, Nathaniel Hawthorne and Oliver Wendell Holmes wrote some of their greatest masterpieces while residing there. Hawthorne penned *The House of Seven Gables* and other works while living in a cottage on the outskirts of Stockbridge between 1850–1851.

At a picnic hosted by friends, Hawthorne met Melville, who was living in Pittsfield and writing *Moby-Dick*, and the two became friends. Melville had moved from New York to a farmhouse he called Arrowhead to escape the distractions of city life, finding inspiration in the Berkshires while composing his great seafaring tale. In 1851 Hawthorne observed the impact of the landscape on the author: "On the hither side of Pittsfield sits Herman Melville, shaping out the gigantic conception of his white whale, while the gigantic shape of [Mount] Greylock looms upon him from his study window."

Even as the Civil War raged south of Stockbridge, the town attracted a steady stream of guests. The Bingham's former inn—now operating as the Stockbridge House—expanded to accommodate the demand. In 1862, Charles Plumb and his wife, Mert, an avid antiques collector, took ownership of the inn and set out to improve its amenities to suit its increasingly high society clientele. Mert furnished the hotel with antique furniture, china, crockery and pewter purchased from homes and farms nearby. Her standing offer of "50 cents for a pitcher and a dollar for an antique mirror" helped her build an extensive collection of early American teapots, china

and furnishings that still grace the inn today. In the early 1890s the Plumbs' nephew, Allen Treadway, took over.

A fire that started in the pastry kitchen in 1896 destroyed much of the hotel, though the storied collection of Colonial antiques miraculously survived. Treadway, who later became a prominent Massachusetts congressman, immediately started restoring the hotel, opening it back up in time for vacation season the following May and calling it the Red Lion Inn in homage to its Colonial-era emblem.

The turn of the century brought another building boom to the Berkshires, with wealthy families from surrounding cities constructing lavish estates such as Naumkeag and Ventfort Hall on secluded ridges across the area. Acclaimed author Edith Wharton designed The Mount—a 113-acre estate built in 1902—based on principles she espoused in her newly published book, *The Decoration of Houses*. From her terrace overlooking sculptured Italianate gardens, Wharton entertained literary friends such as Henry James.

She composed many of her classics in her bedroom suite upstairs, including *The House of Mirth* and *Ethan Frome*.

Renowned sculptor Daniel Chester French, known for his Minute Man statue in Concord, Mass., purchased property in Stockbridge for his summer estate, Chesterwood. He developed some of his most famous works in his studio there, including a preliminary design for his 1920 seated statue of Abraham Lincoln at the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D.C.

Age of Rockwell

In 1953, famous *Saturday Evening Post* illustrator Norman Rockwell moved to Stockbridge with his family. He enjoyed the close-knit community, riding his bike around town and becoming acquainted with nearly everyone who lived there. Rockwell initially set up a studio above

a meat market on Main Street, adding a large picture window to give him steady light for painting. He produced some of his most famous covers in Stockbridge, including "The Discovery," "Before the Shot" and "The



Right: The Norman Rockwell Museum offers tours of the illustrator's studio during the summer and early fall. • **Inset:** Rockwell's "Freedom From Want" is the third of his "Four Freedoms" series of oil paintings.

Runaway,” using many of the town’s residents as his models.

In 1957, Rockwell moved his studio to a converted carriage barn in the backyard of his South Street home. He had just begun painting one of his most iconic works, “Stockbridge Main Street at Christmas (Home for Christmas),” which he finally completed a decade later for the December 1967 issue of *McCall’s*.

Rockwell featured the Red Lion Inn in the painting, though the inn had closed for the winter and was set to be demolished and replaced with a gas station. The next year, it was rescued from the wrecking ball by Stockbridge residents Jack and Jane Fitzpatrick. The Fitzpatricks originally planned to use the inn solely for their growing mail-order business, Country Curtains, but they

fell in love with its history and decided to restore it to its early American grandeur. The couple later purchased other endangered buildings around the inn and converted them into guesthouses.

Today, much of Stockbridge looks exactly the same as it did in Rockwell’s 1967 painting. The town is home to the nation’s oldest village improvement society, the Laurel Hill Association, which has fought to keep traffic lights, fast-food restaurants and malls out of town, and landmarks and parks preserved. Whether visitors come to explore the Norman Rockwell Museum, hike through the Berkshires, tour local mansions or shop in the boutiques along Main Street, Stockbridge has a mystique that keeps bringing them back. “It’s a special place,” MacArthur says. 🍁



Main Street in summer

Things to See and Do



Herman Melville's Arrowhead

The 15-acre **Berkshire Botanical Garden** features more than 3,000 species and varieties of plants, as well as year-round classes, workshops and special events.

Chesterwood was the summer estate of Lincoln Memorial sculptor Daniel Chester French. Tours of his Gilded Age home, studio and gardens are available the end of May through mid-October. Guests can stay overnight in his secret studio, Meadowlark.

The oldest house in Stockbridge, **Mission House** was built around 1739 by Reverend John Sergeant, who served as a missionary to the Mahican American Indians. Tours offer a glimpse of Colonial and American Indian history in the area.

Visit **The Mount**, the Lenox estate of Edith Wharton—including her personal library, the room where she wrote her classic novels, and three acres of formal gardens. The Wharton Salon stages dramatic adaptations of her work each summer. Tours

of the house and gardens are available daily mid-May through the end of October.

Tour **Arrowhead**, Herman Melville’s rustic farmhouse in Pittsfield, from Memorial Day through mid-October. The property is also home to the Berkshire Historical Society.

Established in the 1930s, **Tanglewood** is the summer home of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Annual events include a live recording of “A Prairie Home Companion,” **Movie Night with John Williams**, and **Tanglewood on Parade**. Its season runs June through September.



Tanglewood's Seiji Ozawa Hall

The 36-acre **Norman Rockwell Museum** houses the largest, most significant collection of original art by the illustrator. Open year-round, the museum also exhibits work by past and contemporary illustrators and animators. Visitors can tour Rockwell’s studio May through October.

The **Bidwell House Museum** is a Georgian saltbox originally built in 1750 as a parsonage. The 192-acre property in Monterey has been authentically restored and filled with Colonial-era antiques to interpret the early settlement of the Berkshires.

★★★ A DAUGHTER'S PROMISE

Shortly before Jawana Thrasher passed away, she gave her only child a box of family records and made a request: "I hit a brick wall on your dad's side. Will you promise me that someday, you'll pick that work up again?"

Those words launched Connie Thrasher Jaquith on a two-year journey researching her family's lineage. Her work took her from her home in Louisville, Kentucky, to a farm in Jefferson, Maryland, to see the house built by her Patriot, Thomas Thrasher, a financier of the American Revolution. Through her research, Connie learned that Thomas' father had been a cornerstone founder of two historic churches and that each descendant had also helped found a church. She thought about her dad, often called "a consummate church man," and about her passion for philanthropy.

"I just smiled," she says. "And I thought, 'Look at that. It's woven of one whole cloth, all the way back to Maryland. I've found

sure you leave behind a legacy that reflects your life and values?"

The Guardian Trust Campaign gave Connie her opportunity. Connie designated NSDAR as the beneficiary of one of her retirement accounts and restricted her gift to the Guardian Trust endowment. "It was the establishment of the Guardian Trust endowment, to support the preservation of our historic home, that gave me an opportunity to make a larger gift that would help secure the future of the National Society," Connie says. "My planned gift to NSDAR and Guardian Trust fulfills all [of my mother's] important questions."

LEARN MORE ABOUT GIVING RETIREMENT PLAN ASSETS

Donating a retirement account to NSDAR is one of the easiest planned gifts you can make. And if you need to change your gift at any point during your lifetime, you can. Here is how you can get started:



**You, too, can leave a gift
of retirement plan assets**

NSDAR. To learn more about making this easy and impactful gift, please complete and return the enclosed reply card or visit online today at giving.dar.org/retirement-accounts.

Yes, I want to create my legacy so I can impact the future of DAR and our country. Please send me:

- ☐ Materials on estate planning and beneficiary designations.
- ☐ Information on how to support DAR after my lifetime.

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY, STATE ZIP _____

TELEPHONE _____ BEST TIME TO CALL _____

EMAIL _____

NATIONAL NUMBER _____

[/retirement-accounts](http://giving.dar.org/retirement-accounts)



Risk vs. Reward

Mail-Order Marriage in Early America

Mail-order marriage has received an undeservedly bad rap, writes Marcia A. Zug, an associate professor of law at the University of South Carolina, in her new book, *Buying a Bride: An Engaging History of Mail-Order Matches* (NYU Press, 2016). Whereas the prevailing view in America is that such arrangements are likely to be disempowering and exploitative, even abusive, to women, historically they have generally offered benefits to both sexes, Zug asserts.

In Zug's book, "mail order" is a term that includes many different arrangements throughout U.S. history, from women who came to America at the start of the Colonial era to those who went West after the Civil War, to modern-day internet brides. Zug also examines the lesser-known phenomenon of Chinese, Japanese, Korean and Okinawan women who came to America as pre-arranged brides for Chinese and Japanese men in the late 19th and early 20th century.

"Mail-order marriage has always contained competing elements of risk and reward," Zug notes, with women trading

off leaving homes, families and cultures to seek better lives with and among strangers. The emergence of romantic love as a primary consideration for marriage negatively skewed American and other western nations' attitudes toward the practice, she argues.

Moreover, in America "love" remains only one of many considerations for suitability in a partner: Many U.S. men today who look for foreign spouses do so because they lack sufficient education, income and status to attract partners who are better-educated and higher-paid, she argues.

Zug's account starts with Jamestown Colony's 90 "Tobacco Wives (Brides)," who arrived in 1619 to become wives for the failing, mostly male colony. These young women and girls were offered considerable incentives—free transportation, a dowry and their own land—and legal protections and rights denied them in England. They could pick and choose from among the eager bachelors who, once married, would reimburse their expenses with a hoghead of tobacco.

But, Zug notes, the women were not forced to wed. And though the Virginia Company had resorted to forced immigration of prisoners and others, the company sought only willing women in this case. The risks of disease and privation were no less real, but the Tobacco Brides chose to take them.

Much the same happened in Canada—New France—where the French government encouraged women to emigrate to the colony. Known as "*Les filles du Roi* (daughters of the King)," around 770 French women from many walks of life between 1663 and 1673 accepted the risks in return for promised legal and personal rights.

But in Louisiana, the French government and colony took a totally different tack, employing the forced emigration of female criminals who were called *filles de joie*. The Louisiana colony was a

dangerous place, rife with disease and violence.

Comparing these situations shows that "when bridal immigration is voluntary, protected and incentivized, it benefits both the brides and the state." When it's not, she writes, "such immigration becomes exploitation, in the worst cases, trafficking."

Zug describes several other waves of marriage immigration including to the post-Civil War American West and the western provinces of Canada. These were closer to the "mail-order" stereotype—women responding to advertisements—and again, the would-be brides were permitted considerable rights.

For example, they arrived single and could reject their would-be suitors. Increasingly they were able to sue for damages if the swain jilted them or was not as advertised. Some U.S. territories even enfranchised women long before the suffrage movement succeeded nationally.

Zug's heavily sourced portrait of mail-order marriage contains dark shadows. The Colonial and frontier marriage immigration movements were often inspired by racism—lonely men had taken Native American brides and in many cases left white society for their in-laws' tribes. Once enough white (and later, black) women had immigrated to reduce the attraction of tribal brides, public opinion about mail-order brides turned negative and greatly diminished the practice, she writes.

Though packed with facts and personal histories from mail-order brides, *Buying a Bride* presents a brisk, fascinating account of a centuries-old practice that remains alive and well today. (The book runs to 320 pages, but footnotes comprise a large portion, so it's also a quick read.) Zug acknowledges that her conclusions are likely to be controversial, but that's part of the fun in reading the book. 🌸



The North Carolina DAR and the **PENNY PINES PROJECT**

Rediscovering One of DAR's Jubilee Memorial Forests

By James G. Lewis, Ph.D.

How does a 50-acre forest vanish from maps and memory? That's the question DAR member Molly Tartt asked in a message to the Forest History Society, a nonprofit organization that helps preserve forest and conservation history. In August 2015, it seemed as though few North Carolina DAR members knew much about the DAR Jubilee Memorial Forest. After being tasked in July 2015 with searching for its location in order to rededicate it, Mrs. Tartt, a member of the Waightstill Avery DAR Chapter, Brevard, N.C., turned to the Forest History Society for help.

Joining the Penny Pines Project

The DAR Jubilee Memorial Forest project was part of the NSDAR's conservation campaign leading up to its 50th anniversary, or Golden Jubilee, in 1941. At the time, the nation was in the throes of economic as well as ecological disasters during the Great Depression. While the Great Plains were wracked by the Dust Bowl, the forests and watersheds in the Appalachian Mountains were suffering, too. Several decades of indiscriminate logging had turned mountainside forests to stumps, leaving the land vulnerable to wildfire and excessive runoff that contributed to downstream flooding.

President Franklin Roosevelt had established the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) in 1933 to combat the twin problems of human and environmental poverty by putting men to work building campgrounds, cutting trails and planting trees. With assistance from the CCC, the U.S. Forest Service started a program to grow pines in nurseries and replant them throughout the country. These pine seedlings were sold to organizations and individuals for a penny each,

leading to the cleverly named Penny Pines Project. Stores and post offices set up buckets for people to drop in pennies, which sparked DAR members' interest.

In 1939, DAR President General Sarah Robert chose the Penny Pine Project as one of the Golden Jubilee National Projects. The goal was for each state to designate a memorial forest and work to pay for its planting. Each DAR chapter in each state was expected to pledge at least \$5 an acre, which, at a penny a pine, would pay for 500 trees.

Though some states could not participate due to prolonged droughts in their regions, the North Carolina State Society chose a site within the Pisgah National Forest along the Blue Ridge Parkway, which was then under construction. Logging and fire damage made Pisgah and other national forests ideal places for planting such forests.

In December 1939 the *Waynesville Mountaineer* promoted the North Carolina DAR's plans to "memorialize the North Carolina patriots who took part in the struggle for independence." The plan called for 60,000 trees to be planted on the 25 to 40 acres set aside for the memorial in an area between the rock outcropping known as Devil's Courthouse and Mount Hardy Gap, on the north side of the parkway. It would actually total about 50 acres.

A History of Conservationism

The DAR's interest in Appalachia's forests stretched back to the time of President Theodore Roosevelt and the first conservation movement. As environmental historian Carolyn Merchant noted in her 1996 book, *Earthcare: Women and the Environment*: "In 1909 [Julia Green] Scott was elected President General of the 77,000 member Daughters of the American Revolution ... Mrs. Scott was an enthusiastic conservationist who encouraged the maintenance of a conservation committee consisting of 100 members representing every state."



Above: Members of the Guilford Battle DAR Chapter, Greensboro, N.C., at the May 15, 1940, dedication of the North Carolina DAR Jubilee Forest • Left: Program from the dedication heralding the planting of 50,000 trees

One of the women on the conservation committee was Mary Pinchot of the Abigail Phelps DAR Chapter, Simsbury, Conn. She was the mother of Gifford Pinchot, the first American trained as a forester and the founding chief of the U.S. Forest Service. Mary and her husband, James Pinchot, had urged their firstborn to become a forester and make his mark; now the mother had a chance to make her own. Under President General Scott's leadership, DAR conservation efforts included working toward the preservation of the Appalachian watersheds, the Palisades along the Hudson River and Niagara Falls.

Mary Pinchot's DAR work coincided with that of her son's. In 1892, Gifford Pinchot had introduced scientific forest management to the United States while working at George Vanderbilt's Biltmore Estate in Asheville, N.C. A few years later, after seeing what Pinchot and Dr. Carl Schenck, his successor as estate forester, had achieved through planting trees and slowing erosion, concerned

citizens organized the Appalachian National Forest Association and called for a law protecting Appalachia's watersheds. The resulting Weeks Act of 1911 gave the federal government the power to purchase private lands and manage them as national forests that, once reforested, would prevent soil erosion from clogging rivers and streams. The first one created was the Pisgah National Forest in 1916, with former Biltmore Estate lands at its nucleus.

By the late 1930s the conservation ethos of the National Society was strong—perhaps in response to the Dust Bowl—and members were highly motivated to take action on several fronts. The North Carolina chapters' efforts on behalf of the memorial forest are recorded in the annual Continental Congress proceedings. Beginning in 1939, after Mrs. Robert announced the Golden Jubilee project, it was reported that North Carolina's Elise Ramsay McAllister, who soon became National Vice Chairman of Conservation, "urged legislation for eradication of Dutch elm disease and the planting of a memorial forest in Pisgah National Forest in 1940." It was reported in the 1941 Continental Congress proceedings that the North Carolina Golden Jubilee Memorial Forest of 50 acres was planted and dedicated on May 15, 1940.



Above: DAR President General Ann Dillon and other Executive Officers attended the 2016 NCDAR Forest rededication ceremony. Below: A new sign explains the provenance of the forest.

The 1941 report was a little off on its timing: The planting actually occurred in 1941, once the seedlings were mature. The 1940 dedication was held on barren hills—with the promise of a renewed forest serving as the backdrop. The day of the ceremony, state and national DAR leaders drove a winding mountain road from Waynesville, N.C., through the Pisgah National Forest and up onto the Blue Ridge Parkway. Mrs. Robert traveled from Maryland to accept the forest marker on behalf of the national organization from State Regent Elizabeth Silversteen (Silverstein in DAR records). Pisgah National Forest supervisor H. B. Bosworth briefly explained the federal government's reforestation projects.

Losing the Forest— And Finding It Again

The site was supposed to be marked with a bronze tablet mounted on a large boulder and placed at a parking area adjacent to the forest, but it's unknown whether one was ever installed. A photo from the original ceremony shows a large bronze-colored sign attached to two poles that served as a temporary marker.

It's also unknown when the North Carolina DAR Forest went "missing," meaning fell out of communal memory. After 1942, area newspapers only mentioned the DAR Forest once: An April 1951 column in the *Waynesville Mountaineer*, "Looking Back Over the Years," recapped the news from 10 years before by simply stating, "United Daughters of the Confederacy and DAR groups plan memorial forests in Pisgah."

After extensive research conducted by the Forest History Society and Mrs. Tartt and friends in western North Carolina, the U.S. Forest Service determined that

the North Carolina DAR Forest is located opposite the Devil's Courthouse overlook at mile marker 422, on the north side. It can be accessed on foot by following the asphalt walkway from the Devil's Courthouse parking lot, where one can now read a sign about the memorial forest that was unveiled at the 2016 rededication ceremony. At the end of the paved trail, visitors turn left onto a dirt trail and go back over the Blue Ridge Parkway toward the Mountains to Sea Trail, then turn left at that junction. After a few minutes' walk, they enter a spruce forest so extensive that voices echo off the trees. There the handiwork of the Civilian Conservation Corps and the diligence of the DAR reverberate from the past, with row after row of red spruce trees clearly visible. 🌲

James Lewis is staff historian at the Forest History Society, in Durham, N.C. He is the author of The Forest Service and The Greatest Good: A Centennial History and is an executive producer of the documentary "America's First Forest: Carl Schenck and the Asheville Experiment," which began airing on public television in 2016.



DAR Forests From Coast to Coast

By DAR's Golden Jubilee anniversary in 1941, chapters from more than 30 states had participated in the Civilian Conservation Corp's Penny Pine initiative by planting and dedicating forests across the country. Today, DAR Forests continue to be an important part of the National Society's conservation efforts. Here are just a few of the states that feature DAR Forests:

Arkansas: In 1939, Centennial DAR Chapter, Little Rock, Ark., planted 5,000 trees in a 20-acre plot six miles east of Mount Ida. Pine Bluff Chapter, Pine Bluff, Ark., also planted 4,000 trees in the Arkansas National Forest to celebrate the Arkansas DAR Golden Jubilee Project.

Colorado: In 1940, 60 acres of spruce trees were planted in Arapahoe National Forest and dedicated as a DAR Forest.

Delaware: A DAR Forest of 10,800 trees was dedicated on June 3, 1939, in the Delaware State Reservation.

Kentucky: The Kentucky DAR Memorial Forest, composed of 70 acres in the Cumberland National Forest, was dedicated on October 11, 1940. In 2010, the forest became part of the Daniel Boone National Forest.

New Mexico: Daughters planted 8,000 trees in 1940 in Hyde Memorial State Park near Santa Fe.

Oregon: A DAR Grove was planted in 1940 at Lythia Park, Ashland Reforestation Project, on Larch Mountain.

Tennessee: In 1941, DAR planted trees on 34 acres in Cherokee National Forest.

Wyoming: The Wyoming DAR Forest was dedicated on September 26, 2015, to celebrate both the 125th DAR Anniversary and Wyoming's 125th anniversary of statehood. Daughters planted 500 white bark pine trees to replace acreage destroyed in a 2006 fire.

For a full list of DAR Forests, visit www.dar.org/national-society/dar-forests.

Saving Monticello

How DAR Nearly Came to Control Thomas Jefferson's Virginia Home

By Marc Leepson



Left to right: Commodore Uriah P. Levy and Congressman Jefferson Levy

In 1912, the owner of Thomas Jefferson's Monticello, the aptly named U.S. Congressman Jefferson M. Levy of New York, became embroiled in a bitter fight over his longtime ownership of the iconic American home. Levy's uncle, U.S. Navy Commodore Uriah Levy, bought the house in 1834 when it was in ruins and repaired, restored and preserved it. Uriah Levy died in 1862. After a long family fight over his will, Jefferson Levy—a lawyer and successful real estate and stock speculator—bought out the other heirs in 1879. He then repaired and preserved Monticello, which had gone into ruin again while the family contested the will.

In 1911, a national movement grew up, led by the socialite Maud Littleton, wife of New York Congressman Martin Littleton, to take Monticello from Jefferson Levy and turn it into a government-run shrine to the nation's third president. Levy—not known to be a shy and retiring man—took great offense at the proposal, vowing he would sell Monticello only when the White House was for



Left to right:
Maud Littleton
and DAR President
General Daisy Story

Below: Monticello in
1925



with President Woodrow Wilson at the White House and asked him to help influence Congress to pass the Monticello purchase resolution.

"One thing which makes me particularly hopeful that this movement will be a success is the fact that there seems to be no factional opposition to it," Mrs. Story

optimistically said. Unfortunately, she was not correct, because in the next two years, every time new legislation came up, significant opposition did indeed arise. That included a 1916 measure introduced at DAR's request by Rep. Charles S. Davis of Minnesota, whose wife chaired the DAR Committee on Legislation. It called for the government to purchase Monticello and for DAR to take control of the property and run it as a shrine to Thomas Jefferson.

Mrs. Story lobbied heavily for the bill. She told a House committee August 8, 1916, that she represented "the greatest patriotic organization in the world," and asked that Congress "entrust" Monticello to DAR's "loving, reverent care." However, she proposed that the organization run Monticello not as a Jefferson museum or monument, but as a Virginia home for the president, similar to Camp David near Thurmont, Md.

Preservation Mission

Lobbying from Maud Littleton was one reason DAR became involved. Another had to do with the organization's historic preservation mission. In April 1916, 77 DAR leaders paid a visit to Jefferson's house on the way to Continental Congress, taking a special train that stopped in Charlottesville, Va., on its way to Washington. On July 26, a large DAR delegation, headed by President General Daisy Story, met

with more than 600 acres of land (most of which he had acquired) and all the house's furniture and furnishings. His asking price: \$500,000—which he said was about half of what he had spent buying the place, repairing it and running it for 35 years.

More hearings took place in the next three years. DAR entered the picture in the spring of 1916.

sale. Undaunted, Maud Littleton and her supporters aggressively challenged Levy's right to own Monticello. A series of congressional hearings took place in 1912—bombastic affairs that made national headlines. Someone dubbed it "The War of 1912."

The "war" ended in December when the House of Representatives voted against the proposal. But the bill was reintroduced in 1913, and more hearings were held. In 1914, Jefferson Levy unexpectedly announced he would sell Monticello to the government, along

with more than 600 acres of land (most of which he had acquired) and all the house's furniture and furnishings. His asking price: \$500,000—which he said was about half of what he had spent buying the place, repairing it and running it for 35 years.



Thought to be the first photographs of Monticello, these circa-1870 images by William Roads show the house's east view (above) and west view (right).



To do so, Mrs. Story suggested an annual congressional appropriation of at least \$12,000. DAR would run and maintain the place using those funds, along with proceeds from visitor fees. Facing skeptical congressmen, Mrs. Story was asked to justify Levy's \$500,000 asking price, an arduous task. Then, responding to inferences that DAR had some "selfish interest" in running a government-owned Monticello, she asked that the resolution be amended so that DAR would operate, but not own, Monticello.

Mrs. Story paid another visit to the White House in December, reiterating DAR's position and stressing to President Wilson that Monticello become "the property of the whole people." President Wilson agreed, but that resolution went nowhere.

DAR was back in the picture in early January 1917 when the Senate Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds considered another Monticello resolution. This one called for the government to purchase Monticello, use it as a Virginia home for the president, and allow visitors to tour the house and grounds. The DAR, as Mrs. Story recommended, would not own Monticello, but would have "the general care and control" of the place and handle all visitors' services.

Mrs. Story then changed her request, recommending that the government maintain Monticello as a "public museum," not a rural retreat for the president. "It would be unfortunate to change the character of the place," she said, "because it is beautiful in that it represents identically the home of Jefferson."

When the 64th Congress adjourned on March 3, 1917, however, it did so without taking any action on any Monticello resolution.

Later that month in an upbeat article in *Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine*, Fanny Harnit wrote that—aside from "our own Memorial Continental Hall"—the Monticello effort was "the noblest project that has ever engaged the interest of the Society." That April, at Continental Congress, some 3,000 pro-Monticello acquisition petitions were distributed to delegates. They were instructed to take them home, fill them with signatures and send them to Congress. The petitions had little impact, however. When, soon thereafter, the United States entered World War I, the Monticello matter died on Capitol Hill—except for an abortive effort to turn the house into a convalescent hospital for recuperating American troops.

Levy sold Monticello in December 1923 to the newly formed Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation. The foundation—which runs Monticello today—met his asking price. Signing the deed to Monticello over to the foundation was an emotional moment for him. Saying he'd never dreamed he would sell the property, Levy burst into tears.

Three months later, on March 6, 1924, Jefferson Levy died of heart disease, five weeks short of his 72nd birthday.

Journalist and historian Marc Leepson is the author of nine books, including *Saving Monticello: The Levy Family's Epic Quest to Rescue the House that Jefferson Built, upon which this article is based*. His latest book is *Ballad of the Green Beret: The Life and Wars of Staff Sergeant Barry Sadler*.

CHOCOLATE IN THE COLONIAL ERA

By Samantha Johnson

Chocolate came to the Colonies in a roundabout way. This dark delight comes from the cacao bean, which played double duty as both nourishment and currency for the Mayans and Aztecs in Central America in the 16th century. It's not surprising, then, that the beans were noticed by Christopher Columbus on one of his voyages. Columbus brought an assortment of New World novelties on his return voyage to Europe, and among these novelties were cacao beans.



T

he cacao beans—and the chocolate produced from them—did not gain an immediate European fol-

lowing. In fact, it took many years before chocolate achieved widespread appreciation. In those days, the beans were shelled, then the “cacao nibs” were ground and mixed with sugar, vanilla, milk and water to create a hot chocolate beverage that suited the palates of 16th- and 17th-century Europeans more than the chili pepper-flavored chocolate beverage that was popular in Central America. And when the first European settlers made their way to the Colonies, they carried with them not only the tools and supplies they needed to make their way in the New World, but they also brought a penchant for chocolate.



•• Houses of Chocolate ••

Cocoa was a common import throughout the Colonial era, supplying the needs of American chocolate makers and manufacturers. Newspapers regularly advertised shipments of cocoa and chocolate, such as the October 31, 1787, edition of the *Pennsylvania Packet* newspaper, which advertised goods for sale at the store of Hewes and Anthony on Chestnut Street Wharf, including 5,000 bushels of “excellent Liverpool salt,” “barrels of herring,” lamp oil and “80 boxes [of] chocolate.”

In an issue dated March 3, 1752, *The Pennsylvania Gazette* advertised “Very good Cocoa, to be sold by Thomas White, chocolate-maker, in Front-street, by the hundred, or lesser quantity, and Chocolate, wholesale or retail.” By 1765, John Hannon and James Baker had founded the first chocolate company in the Colonies. The company—now operating under the brand name “Baker’s Chocolate”—still exists (and was featured in the January/February 2008 issue of *American Spirit*). Other manufacturers were soon established.

The ready availability of chocolate throughout the 18th century meant that it was accessible—and affordable—to most colonists, and it was seen as a dietary staple in many Colonial homes. For the

most part, chocolate was consumed only as a beverage until Joseph Fry introduced the concept of solid “eating chocolate” in 1847, which opened up a whole new world of chocolate bars and other delights.

When the colonists drank that “very good” chocolate, they sometimes did so at a chocolate house. The concept of a chocolate house might seem quaint to us today, but Colonial-era chocolate houses served the same purpose as modern-day coffee shops do—as a place to gather, converse, meet with friends or colleagues,



and conduct business, all while partaking of a favored beverage.

A chocolate house could also serve as a place to prepare one's will, if the situation required. One Philadelphia newspaper reported in 1790 that a man drafted his will at the local chocolate house on the eve of an impending duel. This was ultimately a smart move, as the man lost the duel. His wife inherited his 3,000 guineas.

•• Chocolate for Breakfast ••

In 21st-century America, we believe in breakfast as a way to take control of our nutrition and supercharge our day. We bring on the protein-packed eggs or big bowls of vitamin-fortified cereal, and wash it all down with hurriedly slurped cups of coffee.

We're also fond of chocolate in our breakfast foods (think chocolate chip pancakes and glasses of chocolate milk), and this tasty notion has its roots in Colonial America. Chocolate as a beverage was the breakfast of choice in many Colonial-era homes, and a hot chocolate drink was seen as a way to energize oneself for the day ahead.

Chocolate was a staple for those in the military, too, thanks to its portability and nutritional value. Benjamin Franklin is reported to have provided officers serving in the French and Indian War with 6 pounds of chocolate each.

Chocolate was also a necessity for special occasions, as shown in the July 2, 1791, edition of the *Gazette of the United States*, which outlined the upcoming celebrations for the "glorious" 4th of July. The itinerary included music, an "extensive" fireworks display, art, ice cream, and "in order to furnish the public with refreshments, tea, coffee and chocolate, and fruits of the season, will be ready for breakfast."

Because, after all, how could an American holiday celebration take place without chocolate? Ponder for a moment the chocolate-oriented focus of Valentine's Day, Easter and Halloween, and it's easy to see that some things in America—like a widespread appreciation for chocolate—are timeless indeed. 🍫



CHOCOLATE POTS

Just as the family coffeepot and teapot were essential items in Colonial kitchens, so too was the chocolate pot. Unlike a coffeepot, a chocolate pot was outfitted with a finial and molinet—used to stir the chocolate and create the desired consistency of frothiness.

Elegant chocolate pots—crafted from silver, porcelain or sometimes copper—paired flair with function. Merchants prominently advertised chocolate pots alongside other kitchen essentials like saucepans, mortars and pestles, and teakettles in early Colonial newspapers.



JUNÍPERO SERRA

THE FATHER OF CALIFORNIA

By Courtney Peter



California, a state that holds closely to its pioneering identity, is more accustomed to forging new ways forward than to following existing patterns. Yet in the late 18th century, as East Coast colonists hurtled toward an impending battle for independence, the vast region then known as Alta California remained devoid of European settlement.



Mission San Diego de Alcalá, founded by Junípero Serra in San Diego in 1769

Franciscan force behind the founding of a ladder of missions climbing northward from present-day San Diego to Sonoma.

"Spanish missionaries like Serra were enormously important—if largely forgotten today—to the history of America," Steven W. Hackel writes in *Junípero Serra: California's Founding Father* (Hill and Wang, 2014). "Compelling and instructive on its own, Serra's life offers a view into the transformative events of his time."

A Life Under the Bell

Serra was born November 3, 1713, as Miquel Joseph Serre, to poor, uneducated parents in Petra, a rural town on the Spanish island of Mallorca. Geography, more than genetics, determined his life's path. The Balearic Sea island located off the coast of Spain lacked resources and stability, but boasted a surplus of parish priests and members of religious orders.

In Petra, the Franciscan Convento de San Bernardino de Siena set the rhythm of daily life. There, young Serra learned to read and write in multiple languages, and to observe the rituals of Catholicism.

As a teen, he moved to the Convento de San Francisco in Palma, Mallorca's largest city, to enter training for the priesthood. Upon officially entering the Franciscan order on September 15, 1731, he renamed himself Junípero, after an early companion of St. Francis of Assisi, the Franciscan founder.

"A career as a Franciscan was an exalted vocation, and though challeng-

ing, it meant a structured and secure life," Hackel writes. "By assuming vows of poverty, chastity and obedience, Franciscans rejected all that was material, corporeal and individual in an attempt to critique the excesses of the world and lead society to repentance and salvation."

For nearly 20 years, Serra worked in and around Palma to convert islanders to a more dedicated form of Catholicism. He preached in small towns and taught philosophy and theology at the convent, and also at Lullian University.

An ocean away, a different mission captured Serra's attention: the task of converting the American Indians of Spain's New World colonies to Catholicism and, ultimately, into

Neither Pilgrims nor revolutionaries, California's first European settlers were Spanish soldiers and missionaries sent north from Mexico to secure territory and convert the American Indians to Catholicism. The infrastructure they installed established transportation routes and population centers that define modern-day California, and prepared a path for the influx of fortune seekers who flooded in during the mid-19th century.

The imprint of the military and religious leaders who colonized California reverberates through the region's history. No single missionary made as significant a mark as Father Junípero Serra. The Mallorcan-born Serra became the

faithful subjects of the Spanish Crown. Although he was older than many recruits and had never left Mallorca, Serra decided to join the effort. On August 30, 1749, he sailed for North America along with Francisco Palou, a fellow Mallorcan Franciscan, former student and lifelong friend.

Serra arrived at the Franciscan College of San Fernando in Mexico City on January 1, 1750. Soon, he departed for the Sierra Gorda region, where for eight years he oversaw five missions' attempts to convert the Pames Indians to Catholicism and teach them European agricultural methods. Serra then spent nearly a decade in Mexico City, teaching and performing administrative duties at the college, and making missionary trips into the countryside.

A Ladder of Missions

After briefly serving as leader of Baja California's 15 missions, Serra transitioned to the role that would define his life's work. In the late 1760s, Spain's Colonial focus turned toward securing the northern frontier. Gaspar de Portolá, governor of Alta California, planned land and sea expeditions set to rendezvous in San Diego and Monterey, where they would establish settlements.

Serra volunteered to go. "For Serra, California appeared to be a promised land, untainted by prior waves of Spanish colonization, and a veritable blank slate," Hackel writes.

Despite concerns about his age and physical condition, Serra was appointed to oversee the Alta California missions. Portolá and Serra departed separately via land in May 1769. Two months and 700 miles later, they reached San Diego. Serra established Mission San Diego de Alcalá on July 16, 1769. The next June, near Monterey, the party founded a presidio as well as Mission San Carlos, which became Serra's base of operations.

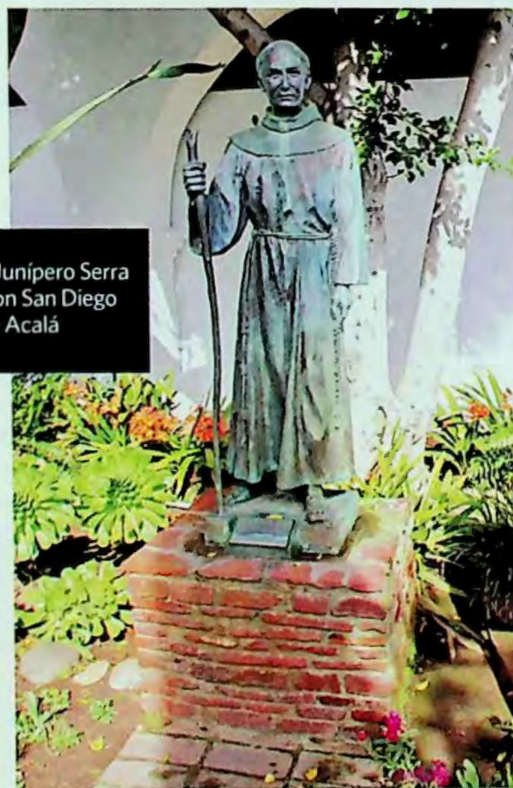
A circa-1883 photograph of Mission San Carlos Borromeo de Carmelo in ruins, shortly before restoration began



"Serra, now approaching 60, was at his greatest power, dreaming big as always but eventually grounding his vision in a pragmatic understanding of the difficulties of life on the frontier and the challenges inherent in establishing and sustaining missions in a land so remote that it could only be provisioned by sea," Hackel writes.

The Spanish initially planned for three Alta California missions, but Serra campaigned for more. The total eventually reached 21, nine of which Serra founded. Each rung on the ladder of missions advanced the Spanish Colonial frontier, expanded the reach of Catholicism and increased Serra's influence.

The missions also pushed the American Indian population toward catastrophe. Approximately 60,000 natives lived in the vicinity of the missions, which aimed to pacify and regulate them through religion, agriculture and manual labor. American Indian social structure and land management techniques fell away under the control of the Franciscans, and European diseases ravaged the population.



Statue of Junípero Serra at Mission San Diego de Alcalá

According to the California Missions Foundation, "Whatever the modern view of the missions, one thing is clear: California Indians built each mission, and it was California Indians who lived, worked and died in them."

Through the early 1780s, Serra traveled the mission corridor to baptize and confirm thousands of American Indians. He campaigned for religious rule over the missions, clashing with military leaders in the process, and met successes and failures in his attempts to balance religious and political concerns. Eventually Serra's power, and that of the Franciscans in general, began to decline.

Serra died August 28, 1784. The Spanish Colonial missions he helped to install operated into the 1830s, when the outposts—by then part of independent Mexico—were secularized, and their holdings confiscated and redistributed.

A Divided Legacy

For his role in the founding of California, Serra was honored as one of the state's two representatives in the U.S. Capitol's National Statuary Hall. (The second is President Ronald Reagan, whose statue replaced that of orator and philanthropist Thomas Starr King.)

"Three centuries after his birth, Serra's missionary endeavors—just like his own identity and that of the region he helped to settle—resist easy categorization, prompting debate and reinterpretation," Hackel writes.

Pope Francis, the Catholic Church's first Hispanic leader, canonized Serra in 2015 during a visit to the United States. "He was the embodiment of 'a Church which goes forth,' a Church which sets out to bring everywhere the reconciling tenderness of God," Pope Francis said on September 23, 2015, during the canonization mass at the Basilica of the National Shrine of the Immaculate Conception in Washington, D.C. The pope referenced "mistreatment and wrongs which today still trouble us, especially because of the hurt which they cause in the lives of many people," but asserted that Serra worked to protect the native community and defend its dignity.

Religious zeal and the prevailing missionary practices of the era stirred Serra to actions that both shaped and scarred the region he helped bring into being and the people to whom he ministered. But to assign him absolute credit or absolute blame would be an imperfect conclusion.

"He embodied a history of Indian-missionary relations nearly hemispheric in its scope," Hackel writes. "He is a potent reminder of the firm beliefs, intense faith and multifaceted lives of many of the men who were at the center of the successive upheavals that inescapably characterized, and followed, Colonial enterprises across North America and elsewhere during the era of European expansion." 🌿



Tracing California's Spanish Colonial Roots

The Golden State contains a total of 21 Spanish Colonial missions—nine founded during Junípero Serra's tenure as supervisor of the Alta California missions, and 12 established after his death. United yet distinct, each one offers a window into early California history. Use these highlights as a starting point for exploring California's Historic Mission Trail, or chart your own course.

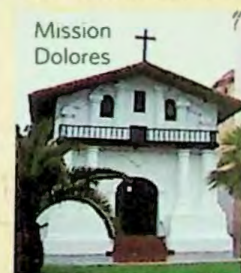
The first to be founded in Alta California, Mission Basilica San Diego la Acalá in San Diego contains one of the state's earliest cemeteries, adobe walls draped in bougainvillea, and centuries-old succulents and fruit trees.

Orange County's Mission San Juan Capistrano welcomes more than 300,000 visitors per year. Its 10-acre grounds include Serra Chapel, the only surviving church where Serra celebrated mass. (The mission, awarded a DAR Special Projects Grant, was spotlighted in the September/October 2016 issue.)

Serra used Mission San Carlos Borromeo de Carmelo in Carmel as his home base and headquar-

ters. Moorish architecture, a quadrangle courtyard and Serra's burial site are stand-out features here.

San Francisco's Mission Dolores has served as a religious, civic and cultural center since Serra founded it on June 29, 1776, five days before the U.S. Congress adopted the Declaration of Independence.





La Hacienda de los Martinez

This fortress-like building became an important trade center for the northern boundary of the Spanish Empire—and as a house museum today, it sheds light on early southwestern American history. By Sharon McDonnell



La Hacienda de los Martinez, built in Taos in 1804, is one of the last surviving late Spanish Colonial “Great Houses” in northern New Mexico. For more than a century, it was the home of one of the area’s most prominent families. Its most famous member, Padre Antonio Jose Martinez, a legendary 19th-century Catholic priest, educator and politician, is honored by a statue in Taos, a renowned arts colony 70 miles north of Santa Fe.

“This National Historic Landmark is connected to hundreds of years of history dating to the Spanish conquistadors, and perhaps the first year-round trading post in the Taos Valley,” said Margo Beutler Gins, president of Taos Historic Museums. “The Hispanic roots and heart and soul of a major American art movement in our museums truly represent what is vital to the American West in this part of the country.”

A Microcosm of New Mexico History

The family patriarch, Don Severino Martinez, a trader, merchant and rancher, was born in 1755 in Abiquiu, N.M. His father’s Spanish ancestors are believed to have emigrated to New Mexico in 1598 with Juan de Onate, the conquistador who established the colony for Spain and became its first governor.

In 1803, Martinez moved with his wife, Maria del Carmel Santistevan

Martinez, to Taos, where they built their home the next year. Martinez managed an extensive ranching and farming operation and later became mayor of Taos.

Antonio Jose Martinez, oldest of their six children, became a priest and started New Mexico’s first co-educational school. He also owned the first printing press in Taos, and was president of the New Mexico Territory legislature’s upper house. He fought to

Historic Homes

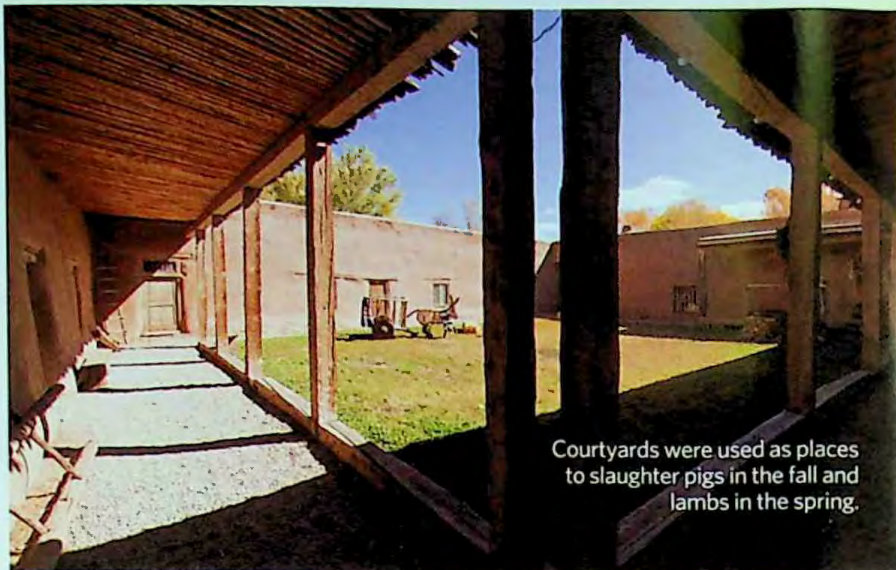
keep the distinctly Hispanic identity of the Catholic Church in New Mexico, which put him at odds with the French-born Archbishop Jean-Baptiste Lamy.

The Martinez house was near a major trade route: El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro ("Royal Road of the Interior Land"), which extended 1,600 miles from Mexico City to San Juan Pueblo, 30 miles north of Santa Fe. The only wagon road linking New Mexico to Mexico from 1598–1885, the route is now designated a National Historic Trail. Martinez primarily imported goods from Mexico's Chihuahua state until 1821, when Mexico won its independence from Spain. Afterward, his family traded with Americans on the Santa Fe Trail, which opened in 1821 to connect Santa Fe to Missouri. New Mexico was owned by Mexico until 1850, the year it became a U.S. territory.

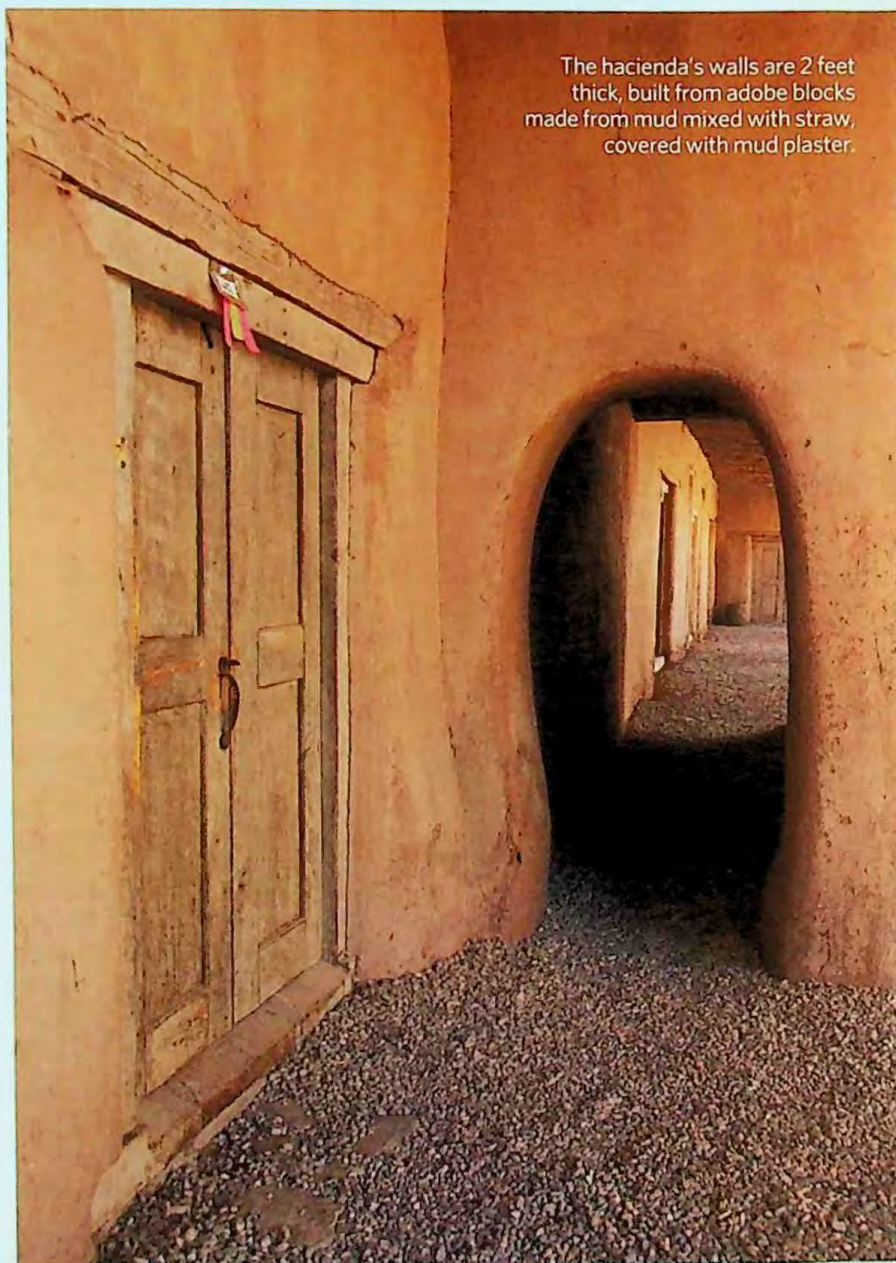
Inside the Home

Today, the massive, fortress-like adobe house of 21 rooms contains a treasure trove of Spanish Colonial objects, art, tools, crafts and weapons. Walls are 2 feet thick, built from adobe blocks made from mud mixed with straw, covered with mud plaster. Whitewashed inside, the walls retain heat in winter and coolness in summer. Beams of whole logs, called vigas, support the roof. The roof is topped by sticks of aspen poles or split cedar boards, layers of grasses, sage or cattails, and at least 2 feet of earth. Most floors are adobe mud mixed with ox blood and wood ash, sealed with boiled linseed oil. Front and rear courtyards were used to slaughter pigs in the fall and lambs in the spring.

The Trade Room displays items sold or bartered in Taos. These items included trade blankets, generally from the Navajo and Hopi tribes, serapes from Mexico, and imported goods such as iron and tools. The Weaving Room displays looms and usually features artisans weaving. At one time, wool from churro sheep was the most



Courtyards were used as places to slaughter pigs in the fall and lambs in the spring.



The hacienda's walls are 2 feet thick, built from adobe blocks made from mud mixed with straw, covered with mud plaster.

The family's main living area, the Sala, was also used for dining and even sleeping.



Artists Bert Phillips and Ernest Blumenschein were traveling to Mexico in 1898 when their wagon wheel broke near Taos. Enchanted by the high desert landscape, they chose to stay in the area and then promoted its value to other artists. They formally co-founded the Taos Society of Artists in 1915.



Ernest Blumenschein's 1913 painting, "The Peacemaker (The Orator)." Courtesy of the Anschutz Collection

valuable local item traded for important manufactured goods and some luxury items from Mexico.

The Mountain Man Room displays furs, rifles and animal traps. Fur trapper Kit Carson, one of the most recognized names among mountain men, also lived in Taos, and his former home is a house museum, too.

The Santos Display Room features many retablos—wood panels hand-painted with devotional or folk art images—that were used in home altars. These images included the Virgin Mary, Jesus and numerous Catholic saints as well as images of Dona Sebastiana, a skeleton of a woman clad in black, holding a bow and arrow, seated in an oxcart. This personification of death, common in Mexican folklore, was reportedly inspired by St. Sebastian, who was martyred with arrows. Most of the 18th- and 19th-century religious art was made by the Penitentes, a secretive Catholic lay brotherhood active in New Mexico for centuries.

The family's main living area, the Sala, a stark-looking room also used for dining and even sleeping, has big wooden chests crafted from single boards. Behind it, Martinez's bedroom has plain-looking wooden daybeds, a beehive-shaped kiva fireplace and a personal altar, at one time found in every home.

A blacksmith's shop was created after Martinez's death in 1827, when his son Pasquel took over the family

The fireplace in the Trade Room dates from 1804.



businesses. Iron was so rare in frontier Taos that most furniture in the house was made without nails. The Sala Grande was made for Spanish dance parties, or fandangos, and community meetings.

Transformation Into a Museum

Martinez family descendants lived in the house until the 1930s. After that, the hacienda changed owners several times and deteriorated. In 1972, Taos Historic Museums bought the house. Its restoration was spearheaded by Jack K. Boyer, a Taos County Historical Society charter member who was an active preservationist of the area's historic treasures. (He also helped preserve the Kit Carson Home and Museum.) Don Severino Martinez left a will, which was carefully followed to make the hacienda as authentic to the early 1800s as possible. In 1983, it opened as a museum.

At one time, most of the home's bedrooms featured personal altars.



>> SCHEDULE A VISIT

La Hacienda de los Martinez
222 Ledoux St., Taos, NM 87571
(575) 758-1000

<http://martinezhacienda.org>

Visitors are welcome from 10 a.m.-5 p.m. daily, and 12-5 p.m. on Sundays. The house is open shorter hours in winter.

About 90 percent of furnishings were purchased from or donated by the Martinez family, whose direct descendants are composed of eight core families in the Taos Valley. Gins, who became president of Taos Historic Museums in 2016, brought on a new board, revitalized fundraising and oversaw the re-mudding of the house with the help of the Taos Pueblo tribe.

In 2017, events at the home will include the annual fundraiser Fandango dinner dance in July, talks and demos on New Mexican colcha embroidery, and the Old Taos Trade Fair in September, featuring dances and foods from Hispanic, American Indian and Anglo cultures.



SOUND THE - BELL

By
Bill Hudgins

THE
NEW YORK
STOCK EXCHANGE
RINGS IN ITS
225TH YEAR

Wall Street celebrates a significant anniversary this year: May 17 is the 225th anniversary of the "Buttonwood Agreement," a compact signed by 24 New York stockbrokers—one of them a former Hessian soldier—under a buttonwood, or sycamore, tree on Wall Street. The agreement is regarded as the origin of the New York Stock Exchange.

Above: "Tontine Coffee House in New York City," a 1797 oil painting by Francis Guy

Earlier this year, March 8 marked the 200th anniversary of the date that the exchange reorganized and formally adopted the name New York Stock & Exchange Board, later shortened to New York Stock Exchange or simply NYSE.

The NYSE wasn't America's first stock exchange—the Philadelphia Exchange was founded in 1790—but by 1865 it had eclipsed that market. From trading in just three kinds of government bonds and two stocks, the NYSE grew into the largest exchange in the world. "Trading volume on the NYSE in 2015 totaled \$18 trillion, nearly equal to the U.S. gross domestic product and approximately 20 percent of the gross world product," according to FXCM Market Insights.

In the 18th century, investing was often called speculation. It was virtually unregulated, often involving significant risks for the prospect of vast returns. *Caveat emptor*, or buyer beware, was sound advice. Many in the largely rural nation regarded these financial shenanigans with disdain and suspicion. This included Founding Father John Adams, although his wife, Abigail, had a different outlook. (See story on page 39.)

Although there were stockbrokers (called "stockjobbers"), licensed auctioneers did much of the wheeling and dealing in New York City. Then as now, the center of activity was Wall Street. Auctioneers gathered daily at the Merchants Coffee House at the southeast corner of Wall and Water streets to sell financial instruments as well as commodities. Competition was fierce and ethics were dodgy, at best.

Paying Off War Debts

In 1792, Americans were gripped by a speculation fever so intense that

the lure of a fast buck often overcame scruples against investments. A large part of the frenzy arose from Treasury Secretary Alexander Hamilton's efforts to pay off federal and state war debts and put the new United States government on a sound financial footing, according to Ron Chernow's biography, *Alexander Hamilton* (Penguin Books, 2005).

During the Revolution, the Continental Congress and the states had issued bonds and other financial instruments to fund the war. Soldiers were

difficult or impossible. By 1789, the central government debt, including interest, was \$54 million, while the states collectively owed \$25 million. (The total, \$79 million, would be around \$2 billion in today's dollars.) Some felt the nation should simply default.

But President George Washington, Hamilton and others strongly opposed defaulting. In early 1790, Hamilton had presented Congress with his "Report on Public Credit" that argued for honoring debts and laid out a payment plan. Unlike the Articles of Confederation, the Constitution empowered the federal government to collect taxes directly, without depending on the states to pay their apportioned share. Hamilton insisted that paying our debts would establish the United States as an honorable, moral, trustworthy and creditworthy citizen among other nations.

Just as individuals need a good credit score to borrow money, the U.S. government needed to be considered a sound credit risk to get foreign loans at good rates, which would stimulate the economy.

And bond holders could use the bonds as collateral on business loans to further fuel the economic engine.

Hamilton also argued for assuming state debts, which would streamline the repayment process into one system instead of many. Moreover, it would help bind the fractious states and regions more closely to each other by giving each a reason to support the others' well-being. Previously, the relatively debt-free southern states resisted helping northerners pay off their larger debts.

Speculation Mania

Hamilton believed correctly that his proposals would boost investor confidence as well as the price of bonds, but he failed to anticipate the speculative mania his report triggered, according to Chernow. Seemingly everyone tried



Buttonwood Agreement signers depicted in this painting include Augustine Lawrence, warden of the Port of New York; Charles McEvers, a merchant; Andrew Barclay, a merchant; Leonard Bleeker, broker; and David Reedy, insurance broker and stockbroker. The agreement was named for the tree under which it was signed on Wall Street on May 17, 1792.

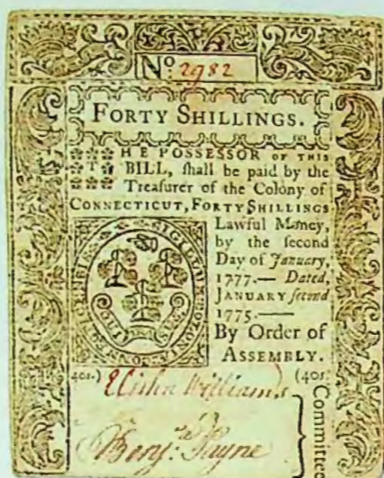
sometimes paid in IOUs instead of the nearly worthless Continentals. As the war dragged on, civilians and soldiers desperate for cash—or afraid their bonds would never be paid back—sold them to speculators for as little as 15 cents on the dollar, Chernow notes. The speculators stood to make a fortune if the government ever made full payment.

After the war, the nation slid into an economic slump that made repayment

their hand at speculation: Rich men sent agents into rural areas to snap up bonds, and even members of Congress plunged into the financial whirlwind.

Hamilton set off another speculation tsunami in late 1790 by proposing a central bank that would regulate the money supply, provide credit to both public and private borrowers, and “collect revenues, make debt payments, handle foreign exchange, and provide a depository for government funds,” Chernow writes.

Congress narrowly approved the bank in early 1791 with an initial funding of \$10 million. When public trading on bank stock commenced in Philadelphia on July 4, 1791, the stock sold out in an



By 1777, the value of Continental currency—like this 40-shilling piece of Connecticut currency—was plummeting. Speculators turned to Congressionally issued government bonds to convert the cash into something that promised an eventual yield.

hour amid rumors that it would pay up to 12 percent or more in dividends.

The stock price soared over the next few weeks, and the speculative madness quickly spread from Philadelphia to other cities and into the hinterland. At first the boom pleased Hamilton, but he soon worried about the inevitable bust, which came on August 11, 1791. Hamilton managed to moderate the financial effects temporarily, only to see speculation flare up again in late 1791 and into 1792 “exceeding any sane levels of valuation.”

Hamilton again managed to ameliorate the crash, but his reputation suffered. One of the most egregious and unscrupulous speculators was Hamilton’s friend William Duer, who was ruined in the second slump. Chernow notes that Duer’s collapse “exposed the magnitude of the securities market that Hamilton had opened up. It also showed how easily the market for government could be rigged by swindlers planting false rumors and exploiting the auction system for stock trades.”

Imposing Order

The signers of the Buttonwood Agreement hoped their compact would bring order and integrity to investing. They drafted an agreement that set commissions and pledged them to deal only with each other:

“We the Subscribers, Brokers for the Purchase and Sale of the Public Stock,

do hereby solemnly promise and pledge ourselves to each other, that we will not buy or sell from this day for any person whatsoever, any kind of Public Stock, at a less rate than one quarter percent Commission on the Specie value and that we will give preference to each other in our Negotiations. In Testimony whereof we have set our hands this 17th day of May at New York, 1792.”

At first, they traded in only three types of government bonds and two stocks—one of them the Bank of New York, which is the oldest stock on the NYSE. Needing more space, in 1793 they moved from Merchants into the new Tontine Coffee House located just across the street.

The Tontine remained their headquarters until 1817. By this time, the ferocious speculation had died down, and the exchange itself was in a slump. Philadelphia’s was thriving, however, so one of the New Yorkers visited the City of Brotherly Love to learn more about how its exchange functioned. After his return, the exchange reorganized itself on March 8, 1817, into the New York Stock & Exchange Board.

The new NYSE began trading in other kinds of investments than just government bonds and bank stocks, and it, too, began to thrive. The exchange relocated several times until finally settling at 11 Wall Street in 1865. The building was designated a National Historic Landmark in 1978.

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Abigail Adams

INVESTMENT GURU

Like most Patriot women during the Revolution, Abigail Adams managed the family farm and finances while her husband, John, was away. And like many of those women, Abigail embraced the decision-making autonomy and independence those circumstances presented.

While John believed in land as a source of wealth, Abigail perceived the advantages of entrepreneurship and investing as a more efficient and lucrative means of acquiring wealth and securing her family's future, according to *Petticoats and Pinstripes: Portraits of Women in Wall Street's History* by Sheri J. Caplan (Praeger, 2013).

For example, while John was in Europe seeking financial support from the Dutch and the French, Abigail asked him to send home a variety of European-made goods that were in short supply due to the war. These included linen, calico, gauze, lace and ribbon, according to Woody Holton's *Abigail Adams: A Life* (Atria Books, 2010). Abigail sold these items at a tidy profit, and used the revenue to pay for more imported items as well as for investing.

In 1777, Abigail began investing when she bought some Congressionally issued government bonds paying 6 percent annual interest. The value of Continental currency was plummeting, and it made sense to convert the cash into something that promised an eventual yield. In a letter to John in June 1777 Abigail explained, "A Dollor now is not eaquel to what one Quarter was two years ago, and there is no sort of property which is not held in higher estimation than money."

Her risk paid off: Congress voted to pay interest in bills of exchange issued by the government of France, rather than in shaky Continentals. Interestingly, John Adams voted against the measure. It's not clear why, but he may have wanted to avoid the perception of a conflict of interest, Holton writes. Her 100-pound investment netted an annual return of 24 percent for more than four years. That came to about 27 pounds, which is roughly what an unskilled laborer would earn in a year.

She and John continued to disagree about speculation—he thought it was immoral and preferred to buy land. She felt that buying failing farms was a poor way to get rich. According to Holton, "Abigail showed her husband that his farmland returned as little as 1 percent annually, while she could earn as much as 25 percent each year speculating in depreciated government securities."

Abigail wasn't the only woman who saw the advantages in speculation: Caplan states that in the 1790s, 60 percent of the federal bondholders in New Hampshire were women; 13 percent in New York and 10 percent in South Carolina.

Throughout the rest of her life, Abigail continued to invest in bonds and other financial instruments. Her uncle, Cotton Tufts, served as her agent, though as her financial savvy grew, he began to ask her for advice by the time she and John moved into the White House.

Being First Lady was no impediment to dabbling in government securities. When war with France seemed likely in 1798 and John signed legislation to beef up the American military, Congress issued bonds to pay for it. Abigail tried to persuade him to

buy some of the bonds, but he declined. So, she bought \$1,000 worth instead, Holton writes.

Abigail's letters reveal that she regarded her earnings as her money, to do with as she saw fit. "Entitled to use and charged with managing property that she could never actually possess, she cared less about what form the family's assets took than about the rate of return," Holton writes.

Holton sees Abigail Adams as something of an investment guru ahead of her time, whose investment strategies remain valid today. These include the simple, but often-ignored maxims, Buy low, sell high; don't be afraid to take calculated risks; invest for the long-haul; and above all, don't panic.

Thanks to Abigail's shrewd financial dealings, the Adamses were well-off and debt-free when John left office, unlike Thomas Jefferson and other debt-ridden Founding Fathers.



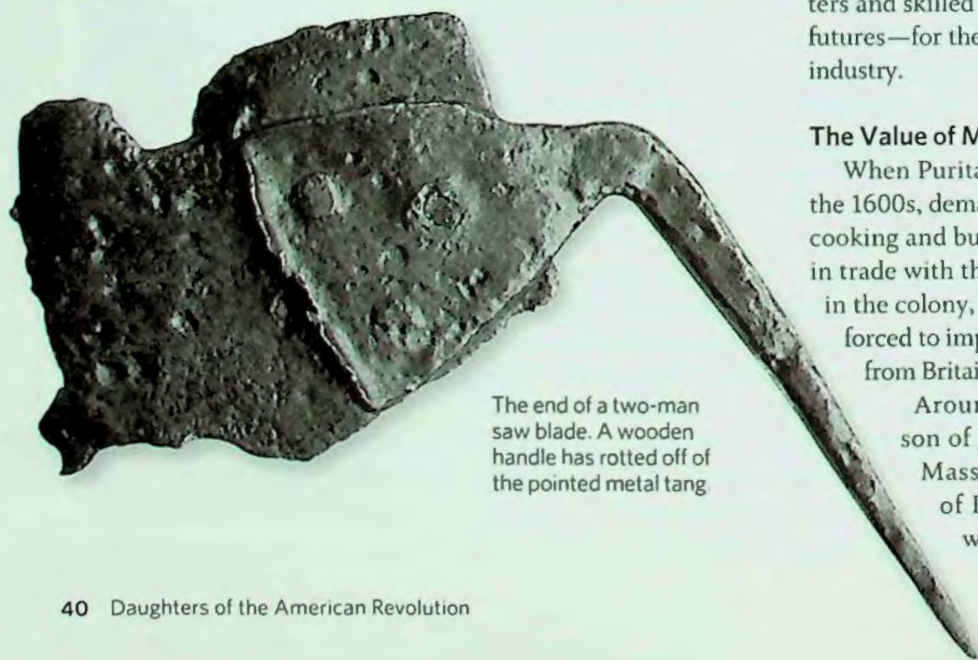
Forging Independence

By Lena Anthony

The birth of an **American industry** in the Massachusetts Bay Colony



This iron disk was used as a spacer between the cutting disks of the slitting machinery and was powered with a square drive shaft.



The end of a two-man saw blade. A wooden handle has rotted off of the pointed metal tang.

By the start of the Revolutionary War, America produced one-seventh of the world's iron. This fact is often overlooked in the story of how America won its independence from England, but it's an important one, especially when considering all the weaponry that can be made from iron. The largest ironworks in Colonial America were producing cannons, mortars, musket balls, guns and swords for the Continental Army.

These companies certainly contributed their share, but the distinction of most significant to the American story goes to Saugus Iron Works in Saugus, Mass.

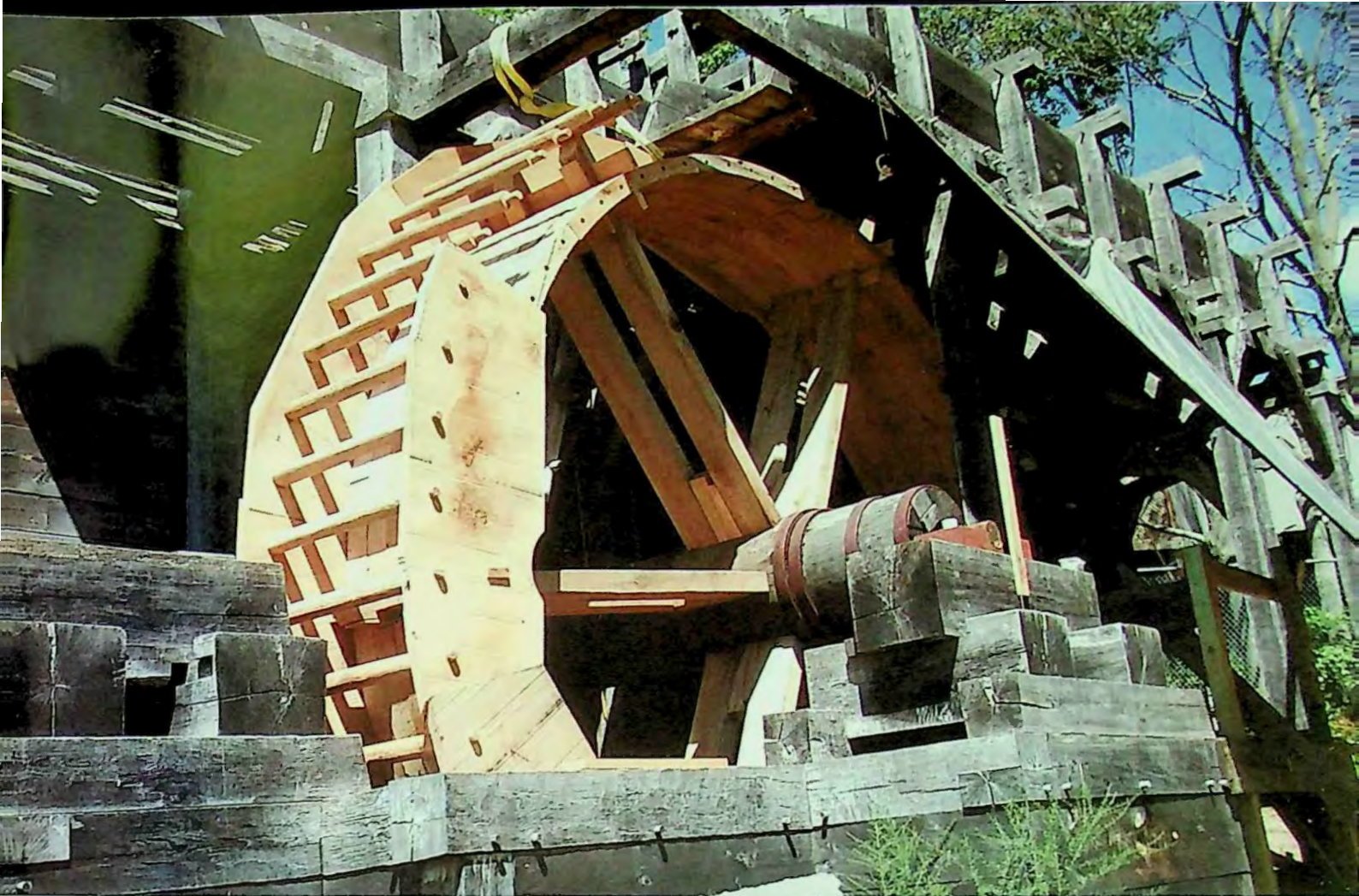
Open from 1646 to approximately 1670, it was the first successful integrated ironworks in the New World and is widely considered the birthplace of the American iron and steel industry.

But its success was in its failure. When the ironworks shuttered after two decades of robust production, its iron masters and skilled workers dispersed to other Colonies to forge futures—for themselves, their descendants and a burgeoning industry.

The Value of Metal

When Puritans settled the Massachusetts Bay Colony in the 1600s, demand for iron was high. It was used in farming, cooking and building, and it was a sought-after commodity in trade with the native Pawtucket. Raw iron was abundant in the colony, but with no way to process it, colonists were forced to import expensive cast and wrought iron products from Britain.

Around 1641, John Winthrop the Younger, the son of John Winthrop, one of the founders of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, petitioned a group of English investors to fund a Colonial ironworks. He was successful, and his Company



of Undertakers of the Iron Works in New England soon broke ground on the Braintree Furnace, the site of which is located in present-day Quincy, Mass., along the Monaquot River. First he constructed a blast furnace, which transformed raw iron into cast iron. A forge followed, allowing the company to make malleable wrought iron.

"Clearly, the company had a plan, which was to supply the Massachusetts Bay Colony with iron," said Curtis White, supervisory park ranger at Saugus Iron Works National Historic Site. "They wanted the iron to be used for infrastructure in the development of the Colonial economy. All of it was supported by the ability to make iron."

Almost immediately, however, it was clear Braintree was not the right site for a successful ironworks. The land didn't contain enough raw iron, and the river couldn't deliver enough waterpower. By the time the owners realized the



Top: Visitors to Saugus Iron Works will soon see this new waterwheel powering rolling and slitting machinery.

Photo inset: A 1952 photograph of the 17th-century remains of a waterwheel at Joseph Jenks' blacksmith shop

site's limitations, Winthrop had already been forced out of his position of leadership. Taking his place was Richard Leader, an English engineer hired by Winthrop's investors to run the Colonial iron operation.

In 1646, Leader's better-situated ironworks at Saugus, some 20 miles north of Braintree, opened for business. Workers dammed the Saugus River in order to operate enormous waterwheels to power the 3,000-degree blast furnace, forge, and rolling and slitting mill, which allowed wrought iron to be processed into semi-finished products like flats and nail rods.

The rolling and slitting mill would have been considered advanced for its time, White said. "It was really a testimony to the American spirit of innovation and ingenuity."

The same year the ironworks opened, Joseph Jenks opened a blacksmith forge on the property. Jenks, a former sword-maker in England, used the wrought iron produced by Saugus

Iron Works to create usable goods, such as saw blades, axes, hammers and nails. Jenks is widely credited as having been granted the first patent in America. In 1646, the General Court of Massachusetts awarded him exclusive right for use of his invention—a mill for saw blades and other edge tools. He also made American scythes and a fire engine.

At its height, Saugus Iron Works produced 8 tons of cast iron a week, operating at a level of production that rivaled anywhere else in the world, according to the National Park Service (NPS). Over its lifetime, the company employed nearly 200 men, ranging from highly skilled workers recruited from England to indentured servants, some of them Scots who were captured by the English during the English Civil War.

By 1670, however, the company was bankrupt. Likely causes were mismanagement and litigation, according to White.

But failure ended up being advantageous to the Revolutionary cause. After Saugus Iron Works closed, its workers scattered and set up ironworks across the Colonies, as far away as New Jersey and Pennsylvania. By the time of the Revolutionary War, there were at least 18 ironworks in operation in America ready to make weaponry and other supplies in support of independence from England.

Uncovering Saugus

By the turn of the 20th century, little remained of Saugus Iron Works. The Iron Works House, known then as the Ironmaster's House, was the only building remaining. It was thought to have been Richard Leader's residence, but later analysis dated the house to the 1680s, just after Saugus Iron Works closed.

In 1915, a photographer named Wallace Nutting purchased the house and restored it to what he thought it would have looked like in the 1600s. According to the NPS, he operated the house as a tourist attraction and studio for Colonial-themed photography, before selling it in 1920. Local preservationists showed interest in the house as early as 1925 but lacked funds to purchase it from its current owner, an antiques dealer.

In 1938, under the leadership of Louise Hawkes, the now-disbanded Parson Roby DAR Chapter purchased the ironworks land. In 1941, the house finally sold, but to former apprentices of Henry Ford who

At its height, Saugus Iron Works produced **8 tons** of cast iron a week, operating at a level of production that rivaled anywhere else in the world.

planned to move the structure to Michigan. Outrage ensued among local preservationists, who managed to raise enough money—mostly from the American Iron and Steel Institute—to keep the house in Saugus and fund an excavation and subsequent reconstruction of the Saugus Iron Works site.

Between 1948 and 1954, archaeologists uncovered more than 3 tons of artifacts, including a 500-pound hammer head, a piece of machinery from the rolling and slitting mill, a partially split iron bar, large portions of three waterwheels, the blast furnace, as well as retaining walls. Reconstruction began in 1949.

Because the company went through a bankruptcy in the Massachusetts Bay Colony, where recordkeeping was well-kept, architects had access to rich original-source documents. These records, including detailed inventories of Saugus Iron Works from 1650 and 1653, helped inform the restoration of the site, which opened to the public in 1954.

In 1968, it became part of the NPS and is known today as Saugus Iron Works National Historic Site. Visitors to the site can explore the original Iron Works House, which contains period and reproduction furnishings to show what life would have been like in the 17th century, and a reconstructed blast furnace, slitting mill and forge.

Missing from the reconstruction, however, is Joseph Jenks' blacksmith forge.

"It wasn't a priority for the project's principal funder," White said. "The American Iron and Steel Institute was interested in

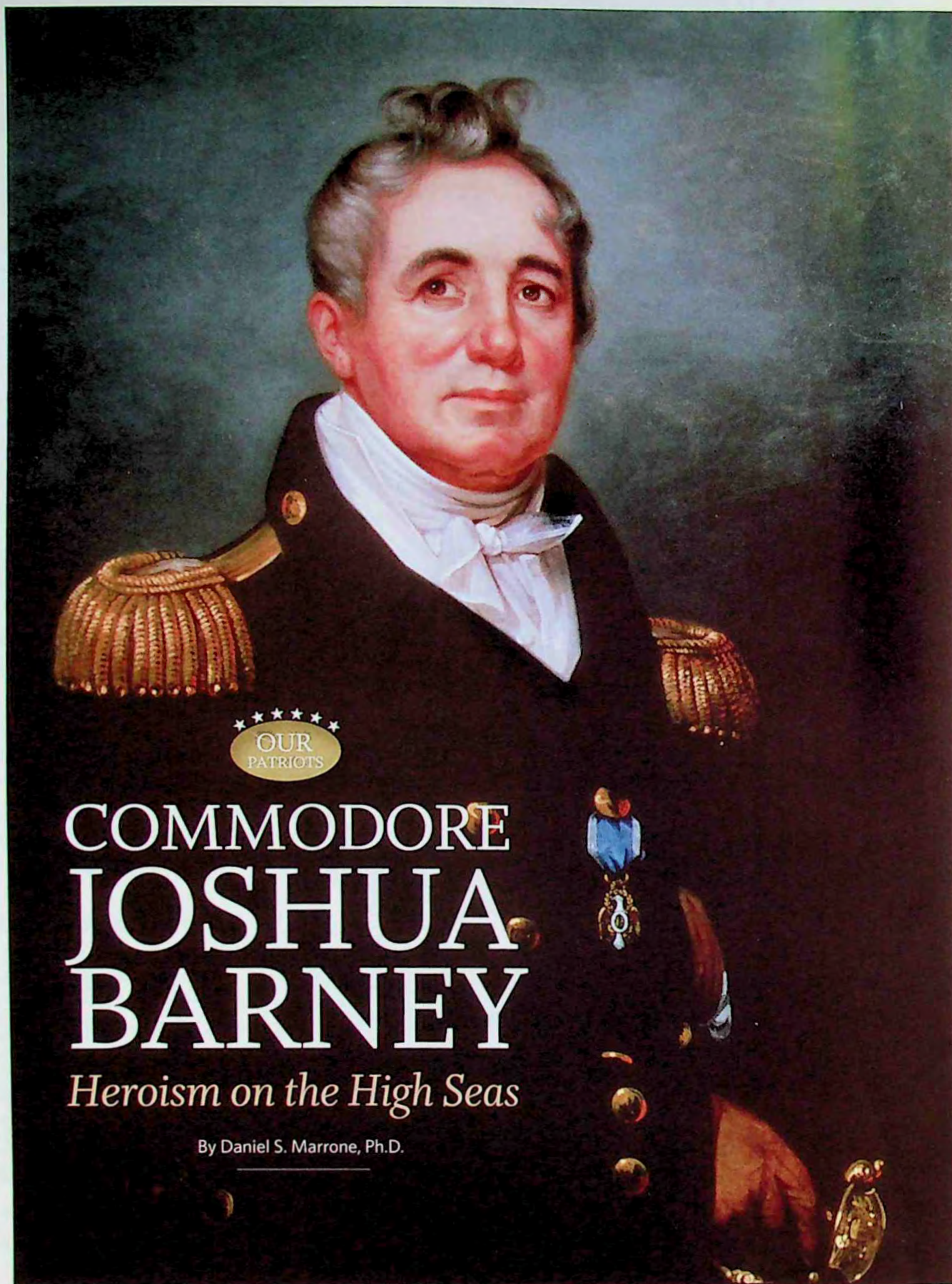
the manufacture of iron, and not so much in the finished products that Jenks produced. While they uncovered a lot of artifacts from that area initially, when they discovered it was Jenks' shop, they redirected the dig to other parts of the site."

The reconstructed site opened in 1954 with seven waterwheels operating, but it's rare that all seven are functioning simultaneously now.

"Wood that dries out and then gets wet requires a lot of upkeep," White explained. "The maintenance is continuous, but it's important work considering the significance of this site in our nation's history."



Visiting Saugus Iron Works
Saugus Iron Works is open daily May 1 through October 31. Ranger-guided tours of the industrial site as well as the Iron Works House are free to the public. For more information, visit www.nps.gov/sair.



Born on July 6, 1759, in Baltimore, Md., Commodore Joshua Barney has been venerated for his heroic deeds in both the Revolutionary War and War of 1812. We know about many of these adventures from his own perspective: He painstakingly detailed events of his life in numerous naval logs, notes, diaries and assorted scraps of paper. Fourteen years after his death in 1818, his daughter-in-law, Mary Chase Barney, edited and supplemented the commodore's notes into a monograph titled: *A Biographical Memoir of the Late Commodore Joshua Barney*. Published in 1832 by Boston bookseller Gray and Bowen, the volume also includes commentaries and reference notes written by Mary, who was married to the commodore's son, U.S. Marine Corps Major of Dragoons William Bedford Barney. Through her pioneering efforts, the U.S. Library of Congress lists Mary Barney among the nation's early biographers. She certainly picked a worthy subject.

A Take-Charge Naval Officer

In February 1776, 16-year-old Joshua Barney joined the Continental Navy as a master's mate aboard the USS *Hornet*. Under the command of Commodore Esek Hopkins, Barney took part in the March 1776 raid for armaments and munitions at the port of New Providence in Nassau, Bahamas. The raid was necessary to obtain vital war materiel demanded by General George Washington, who was leading troops against British-held Boston. The "Hopkins Raid," as it was known, resulted in the Americans gaining 88 cannons, 15 mortars and hundreds of pounds of gunpowder. After the raid, Barney, still only a teenager, served as second-in-command aboard the USS *Wasp*. Again he displayed valor and steady leadership in the battle between the *Wasp* and the British brig, HMS *Betsey*. After returning to Philadelphia, Barney was promoted to lieutenant. He later served in the defense of communities near the Delaware River.

In between military engagements, Barney met Anne Bedford. Mary writes that her father-in-law became acquainted with the family of Gunning Bedford, "a respectable alderman of Philadelphia, and was introduced to his daughter, a young lady of great beauty and personal accomplishments, to whose fascinations he for the first time 'struck his colors,' and surrendered at discretion." Joshua and Anne were married on March 16, 1780. They had several children (accounts differ on how many).

Though Barney was captured and taken prisoner by the British several times, he was usually exchanged for a British officer held by the Americans. However, in early 1781, he was captured and incarcerated in Old Mill Prison in Plymouth, England. He faced the possibility of being executed for piracy.

In a scene fit for a Hollywood swashbuckler movie, on May 18, 1781, Barney, with the help of a fellow American prisoner, scaled the walls and escaped from the prison. After many weeks of hiding in the port city of Plymouth, Barney secretly sailed to France where he later boarded a vessel that arrived in Philadelphia in March 1782. After many months of imprisonment and hiding, Barney arrived home exhausted but essentially unharmed.

Later that month, Barney was back in action as captain of the USS *Hyder-Ally*. On April 8, 1782, his ship encountered the much larger and more heavily armed British warship, *General Monk*. Barney's leadership ability coupled with the gunnery skills of his crew forced the *General Monk* to surrender quickly.

Barney knew of no other life than that of a naval warrior: "I was happiest when faced with the point of the bayonet or the cannon's mouth!"

"The *Hyder-Ally* opened her ports and gave a well-directed broadside, which spoke her determination in a language not to be misunderstood. The enemy closed upon her immediately, and showed a disposition to board," Mary wrote. "At this critical juncture Captain Barney had the coolness and presence of mind to conceive, and execute on the instant, a *ruse de guerre*, to which he was unquestionably indebted for the victory that immediately followed."

The *Hyder-Ally* was tasked with delivering top-secret correspondence between Benjamin Franklin, Ambassador to France, and the U.S. Congress. The most important of these messages was Franklin's monumental news of the signing of the Treaty of Paris, the 1783 declaration of peace between Great Britain and the now-independent United States of America.

Interlude Between Wars

Following the Revolutionary War, Barney foundered like one of his battle-ravaged warships. As Mary explained: "Captain Barney was not, like most of his brother-officers in both branches of the service, returning to a mode of life with which he had been previously familiar, but was now to begin a course of action totally different from all the habits of his youth and manhood." Barney knew of no other life than that of a naval warrior. He started several commerce ventures, all of which resulted in what Mary characterized as "heavy losses." She added that her father-in-law was the proverbial "fish out of water."

Bored by the confines of Baltimore, Barney set out on an overland trip in 1787 that crossed the Allegheny Mountains to Fort Pitt (today's Pittsburgh). He then headed south before finally reaching Kentucky, where he purchased a plot of land. His writings indicate that while he enjoyed roaming in the wilderness, he also felt unfulfilled. Barney's mind would repeatedly turn back to sea warfare, and he was quoted as saying, "I was happiest when faced with the point of the bayonet or the cannon's mouth!"

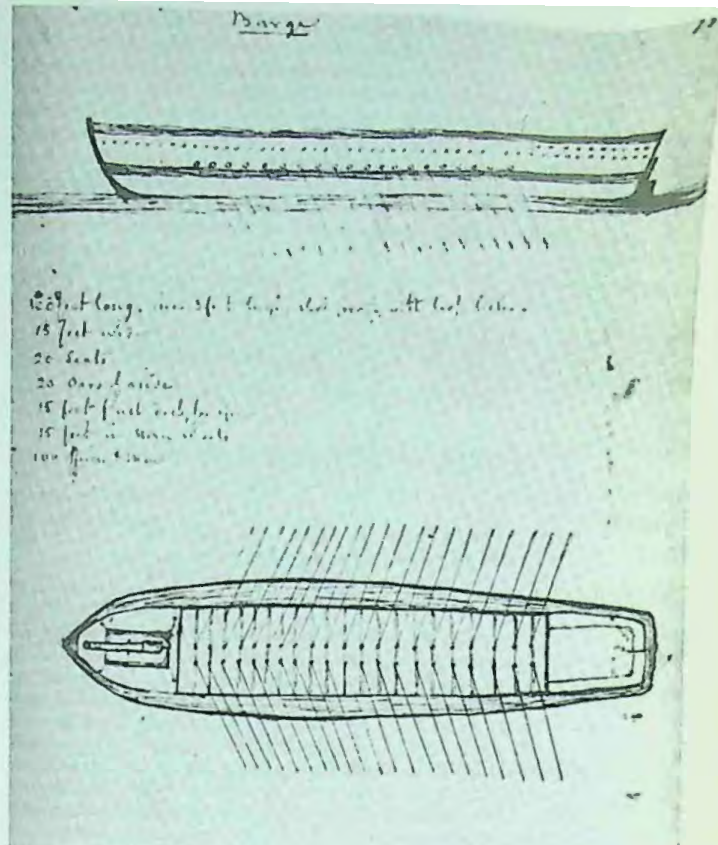
After returning to Baltimore later that year, his interest was piqued by politics during the ratification process of the U.S. Constitution. Barney attended the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia, and he strongly advocated for the ratification of the document in Maryland. Barney traveled throughout the state making public appearances and speeches advocating its adoption. At one of these events, an unknown assailant seriously injured him with a sharpened weapon, ending his public appearances. However, the efforts of native Marylanders such as Barney were successful: On April 28, 1788, the state formally adopted the U.S. Constitution.

Following the Constitutional Convention, Barney visited George Washington in the short span of time before the retired general was asked to be U.S. president. By the late 1780s, Barney had gained a reputation as a national hero for his bravery in sea battles and ascended into the upper echelons of America's social classes. Barney became reacquainted with American merchant Robert Morris, known as the "Financier of the Revolution." This connection led to offers of two positions—captain of a U.S. Revenue Cutter and clerk of the District Court of Maryland. Though Barney accepted the clerk position, he quickly lost interest and quit shortly thereafter.

Seeking income, Barney and a partner purchased a warehouse that stored cargo that he could ship in his own vessel. In the 1790s, Barney sailed back and forth from Baltimore to the Caribbean, stopping at ports in Cape Francois, Haiti; Cartagena, Colombia; and Havana, Cuba. He was happy to command a ship again and likely enjoyed, perhaps for the first time in his life, earning a sizable profit from a business venture.

But the work could be dangerous. During one trip to Haiti, he was nearly killed when revolutionaries fighting French government rulers attacked his ship. Before fleeing, Barney allowed many women and children to board his ship for safety. The voyage's misfortune didn't end there: En route to Baltimore, Barney and his crew became prisoners of privateers sanctioned by the British government. Once again, Barney somehow escaped from his captors, returned to his ship and sailed back to Baltimore. Undeterred, Barney made further journeys to war-torn Haiti with a ship now armed with cannons.

The French government bestowed upon Barney a "Letter of Marque," which gave him formal authority to seize vessels



Ink sketch of "Barney's Flotilla boat" drawn by Commodore Joshua Barney in 1814

from nations at war with France, particularly those of Great Britain. In 1790, Barney was captured by the British and charged with piracy. He was put on trial in Jamaica, a British colony. A lack of evidence coupled with support from the American government led to Barney's acquittal.

After repeated offers from the French government, Barney finally accepted a commission as a captain in their navy. From 1796 to 1802, he commanded several French ships that engaged in battle with the British Royal Navy.

Ventures Into Politics

In 1805, President Thomas Jefferson offered Barney the position of superintendent of the recently established naval yards located in Washington City. In 1806, Barney was encouraged to run for a congressional seat representing the city and county of Baltimore. Although he won a majority of votes in the city of Baltimore, his opponent won the county of Baltimore. With this split vote, the federal government formed a committee to resolve the dispute. The congressional committee ultimately decided that Barney's political opponent, William McCreery, was the winner.

These years were also full of personal loss and tumult. Anne, long afflicted with crippling rheumatism, fell in 1808 and never recovered. She died in July 1808 at the age of 54. One year later, Barney remarried. He wed Harriet Coale, who

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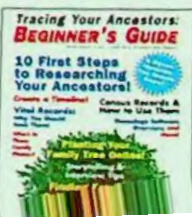
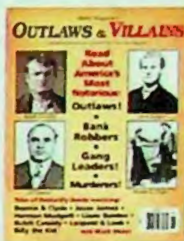
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Mary Barney described as “a very charming woman.” Joshua and Harriet had three children. Only one, christened Adele, lived beyond infancy.

In 1810, Barney was again urged to run for the congressional seat representing Baltimore. In a repeat of the 1806 election, he won the majority of votes in the city but not the county of Baltimore. The election went to his political opponent, Alexander McKim. After these two failed attempts, Barney swore that he would never again delve into politics. He kept that oath for the remainder of his life.

Sacrifices at Sea

Due to mounting losses of Royal Navy crewmen incurred during the Napoleonic Wars, the British continually sought replacements by intercepting American cargo vessels and impressing American seamen into service. They made the dubious assertions that they were Royal Navy deserters and that the Americans were allying with the French. Despite America’s repeated entreaties to stop these practices as stipulated in the 1783 Treaty of Paris, the British refused. On June 12, 1812, U.S. Congress declared war on Great Britain.

Barney jumped into the fray a month later, taking command of the privateer vessel USS *Rossie*. By April 1814, Barney had under his command 900 sailors and U.S. Marines as well as a 26-vessel flotilla, which consisted of small gunboats and barges that were designed, built and armed according to Barney’s instructions. Among his officers was his son, USMC Major William B. Barney.

During the first week of June 1814, Barney staged “hit and run” attacks on the British ships at the mouth of the Patuxent River. Barney’s gunboats and barges were greatly outnumbered in terms of firepower. However, his small vessels had an advantage over the large ships: They were able to speedily escape in the many narrow, shallow inlets of Chesapeake Bay.

That advantage ran out on June 8. In a battle that lasted two days, many of the flotilla crewmembers were injured, several were killed, and the gunboats and barges were destroyed. In what was called the Battle of St. Leonard’s Creek, the British then burned nearly all the neighboring buildings, farms and mills in the shoreline areas.

Secretary of War John Armstrong assigned 600 Army soldiers and several pieces of heavy cannon to the area surrounding St. Leonard’s Creek. Simultaneously, Secretary of the Navy Jones ordered a contingent of 120 U.S. Marines to

directly aid Commodore Barney. Barney’s fighters were brave and reliable when the British again attacked St. Leonard’s Creek on June 26. The British withdrew temporarily until August 16, at which point their warships again entered the Patuxent River.

It was the landing of the 2,000-strong British Army on August 18 at Benedict, on the southern shore of Maryland, that would prove most significant. The British Army, led by Major-General Robert Ross, quickly overwhelmed the Americans at Benedict and proceeded to Bladensburg, Md., where they encountered a much larger number of U.S. Army and militia defenders. However, the bulk of the defenders fled when their officers were killed. Barney’s 360 sailors—now serving as infantry—and Captain Samuel Miller’s 106-man U.S. Marine contingent were the only Americans left to fight 2,000 British invaders. Despite putting up a stalwart defense, Barney’s sailors and marines were decimated by the British. At that point, Barney ordered a retreat for the few remaining survivors. Among the injured was Barney, who was seriously wounded when he was hit by a bullet in the thigh.

The War of 1812 ended with the December 24 signing of the Treaty of Ghent, but word did not reach North America until after the Battle of New Orleans in January 1815. Following the war, Barney was honored for his bravery in various cities, particularly in

Baltimore. Unfortunately, he remained in agonizing pain from the wound he received in the Battle of Bladensburg. After repeated unsuccessful attempts to extract the bullet, surgeons recommended that it stay embedded in his leg.

His Final Years

Barney planned to retire to his Kentucky land permanently. On December 1, 1818, while en route to Kentucky, he suffered violent spasms in his wounded leg. The last of these seizures ended his life. He died and was buried in Pittsburgh in 1818. In 1848, his remains were moved to what was then the newly opened Allegheny Cemetery in Lawrenceville, Pa. In August 2012, at an event sponsored by Maryland DAR chapters, Sons of the American Revolution and United States Daughters of 1812, a new memorial stone marker was dedicated at Barney’s grave.

“His inferiors and dependents, of every class, revered and loved him with a sincerity of attachment that nothing but death could have dissolved,” Mary wrote. “Such was the character of Joshua Barney.”



The bullet that hit Barney in the thigh at Bladensburg proved fatal, but not right away. He died of complications from the wound in 1818. The bullet was extracted and preserved in a brass disc.



Consider membership in the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution (NSDAR), a volunteer women's service organization that honors and preserves the legacy of our Patriot ancestors. Nearly 250 years ago, American Patriots fought and sacrificed for the freedoms we enjoy today.

As a member of the DAR, you can continue this legacy by actively promoting patriotism, preserving American history and securing America's future through better education for children.

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DO YOU HAVE A REVOLUTIONARY PATRIOT IN YOUR FAMILY TREE?

Who is eligible for membership?

Any woman 18 years or older, regardless of race, religion or ethnic background, who can prove lineal descent from a Patriot of the American Revolution is eligible for membership. DAR volunteers are willing to provide guidance and assistance with your first step into the world of genealogy.

How is Patriot defined?

DAR recognizes as Patriots not only soldiers, but also anyone who contributed to the cause of American freedom. To find out if your ancestor is recognized by the DAR as a Revolutionary Patriot, use the request form available online. Visit www.dar.org and click on "Membership."

How many members does the National Society have?

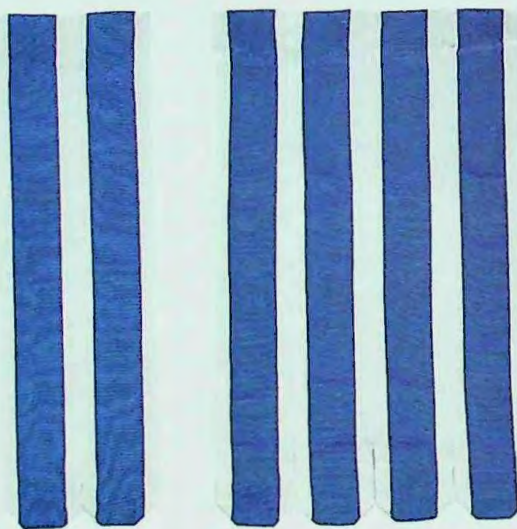
DAR has more than 185,000 members in nearly 3,000 chapters worldwide, including chapters in 14 foreign countries and one territory. Since its founding in 1890, DAR has admitted more than 945,000 members.

How can I find out more?

Go to www.dar.org and click on "Membership." There you'll find helpful instructions, advice on finding your lineage and a Prospective Member Information Request Form. Or call (202) 879-3224 for more information on joining this vital, service-minded organization.

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